THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EXCITEMENT IN NEBRASKA.

Men Arming to Defend their Timber Against Iowa Thieves—Prospect of a Fray.

A correspondent of the Omaha *Republican* writes from St. James, Nebraska, as follows:—

An exciting event has happened in this usually quiet neighborhood. About a mile above the city of St. Helena there is a piece of timber growing on land made by the Missouri river. This was surveyed last spring, and all of it preempted or bought. A party on the other side of the river, pretending that the land had never been surveyed, have at various times driven over the river and taken off timber in large quantities. The settlers on this side at last determined to put an end to this, and a force was organized on January 20, 1870, to capture the offenders. They succeeded in arresting three or four, and gave them a trial, but on account of some illegality in the papers, they were acquitted. Immediately afterwards they announced their determination to clear the whole of the timber on that place.

This aroused the ire of the Nebraskans, and on Friday last the Sheriff of this county, at the head of a small posse, went into the timber to arrest whom he could find. He soon found one and proceeded to arrest him. The man at once drew a revolver, but the Sheriff caught it by the lock, and, notwithstanding the desperate attempts he made to throw back the hammer, the Sheriff finally succeeded in wresting it from him. He had no sooner accomplished this than he found himself surrounded by thirty men, who, with revolvers pointed at his breast, demanded that he should return the weapon to its owner. In the face of such numbers, it would have been madness to refuse, and it was accordingly returned. Mr. Penny was then allowed to depart.

On Saturday last the settlers, to the number of one hundred and fifty to two hundred, assembled at St. Helena, with the avowed determination of capturing or killing the timber thieves. Owing to illegality in papers, we were unable to leave St. Helena for the timber until about 2 o'clock P. M., at which time the whole force started. Mr. Penny, in the meantime, procured legal papers, and each and every member, feeling that the law was on his side, resolved to do or die. But the game was too coy. On reaching the field not an enemy was to be seen. Another organization of settlers took place this day with a similar result.

There has been a requisition sent to Governor Butler, to be sent to the Governor of Dakota Territory (Burbank), for the arrest of those having trespassed and resisted the law.

TWO MISSING STEAMERS.

The Bremen Steamer Smidt Thirty-seven Days Out—The City of Boston Still Unheard From.

Much apprehension is entertained in some quarters as to the safety of the Bremen steamer Smidt, which left Bremen, bound for New York, on the 20th of January, and has not yet arrived; and is, therefore, now thirty-seven days out. The Smidt is under the command of Captain Scheers, and had on board when she left Bremen 298 steerage passengers. None in the cabin.

WHAT HER AGENTS SAY.

Messrs. Thiele, Motz & Co., the agents of the Smidt, say that they do not feel any great alarm at present as to the missing vessel; that she is notoriously slow; and has been thirty days on her passage once before; and that her shortest passage to the westward was twenty days, and to the eastward sixteen days. They also say that the extreme length of the passage has probably caused the supply of coal to run out, and so the boat has had to depend on her canvas alone; that she is comparatively a new steamer, and very strong, and they have no doubt of her ultimate arrival.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The Smidt was built in Bremen in 1868. She is an iron steamer of 2400 tons, and was originally intended for a sailing ship, but the intention of the owner was altered, and a pair of small engines were put into her, and she was made into what is termed an auxiliary propeller that is, mainly dependent on her canvas, with the screw as auxiliary. She is ship-rigged and has three decks—the two lower ones for steerage passengers—and on the upper deck is a small space aft for the accommodation of cabin passengers, of which she generally had but few, as she was known to be so slow that this class gave the preference to the faster steamers of the line.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Nothing has yet been heard of the City of Boston, now thirty-two days out from New York, for Liverpool, and very grave fears are entertained that she will add another to the list of missing steamers never to be heard of more. At the last account the London underwriters were charging a premium of fifty per cent to insure on her. It being possible that she might have run on Sable Island, a government vessel has been despatched from Halifax to that place in search of her. Taken in connection with the fact of the Bremen steamer Smidt being missing, there is just one chance in ten thousand that the two vessels may have come into collision with each other. But neither of them has been given up as lost, and it is thought that they might, if disabled, run for Fayal, in the Azores, and as communication with that port is uncertain and at long intervals, a much greater time may elapse before the news could reach here or England. Sailing ships have been known to be missing for ninety or even one hundred days, before intelligence was received of their being safely at Fayal.

CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE.

Singular Case of Domestic Infelicity and Alleged Crime.

The facts of a startling case, which has been entrusted for development to Special Detectives Carroll and Stratford, of Jersey City, have been made public. A fortnight since, a man by the name of Mayard appeared at the office of a leading manufactory in Jersey City, and represented that his son-in-law, George Fraburg, who had been employed there as cashier and financial manager, had succeeded in embezzling from the funds entrusted to his care a sum amounting to about $10,000. Mayard stated, in effect, that this divulgence was dictated by a desire to retaliate injuries which he had suffered. His marriage with his wife had been the result of a bargain between her father and himself. Her father had been in debt to him, and he had agreed to discharge him from the obligation if he would give his daughter in marriage to him. Under the terms of such a contract the marriage took place; but Mrs. Mayard put herself to no trouble to conceal the fact that she had not given her heart with her hand. Their union was blest with one daughter, who grew rapidly in beauty, grace, and intelligence. During all this time the wife had never succeeded in acquiring any affection for the man she had wedded. Indeed, she so much disliked him that, he charged, she conspired against his life and employed assassins to murder him; these attacked him with a slung-shot and knives, and having stunned him stabbed him three times seriously. He sought a place away from home, and lived in it until he recovered. He then went away, and did not hear from his wife or child for some years subsequently. She finally pleaded on her knees for reconciliation, and he took her to his home again. Not many weeks had gone by after this before he overheard his wife and Fraburg concocting a plot to put him out of the way by means of poison. In the course of the conversation he overheard the secret concerning Fraburg's embezzlements, which he had given to the victims of his dishonesty.

BELLIGERENT BLONDES.

Lydia Thompson, the "Shovel-Nosed Shark of the Sea of Vice," et. al., vs. the Chicago "Times."

The following article from the Chicago *Times*, entitled "The Blondes in a Nutshell," was the inciting cause of the grand combined attack of the blondes and their male creatures on Mr. Story, the editor of the *Times*, and in which affray the combination came off second best. Unless the entire community is mistaken in its opinion, this is about the last of Lydia. She is effectually "played:"—

If there is any subject entirely repulsive to the public, it must be that which forms the refrain of this article; and if further reference is made to it, it is done in the same manner and for the same reason that gambling and prostitution are discussed in the columns of this newspaper—that the evil may be properly shown up and effectually cured. Great headway has already been made towards the accomplishment of this purpose, and we venture to predict that, after two or three weeks, the public will be spared the disgrace of the worst possible form of the leg drama, or, if not, that such exhibitions will fail to secure the attendance of any respectable man, as they have already driven away every respectable woman.

The public may not yet fully appreciate the justice of the crusade inaugurated by the *Times* against this abandoned crowd. The present troupe have not yet played in an American city, unless it be in New Orleans of Sunday nights, where they have not been a stench in the nostrils of the reputable community. In New York, the women have been openly denounced by the newspapers for their lewd demeanor in public; in St. Louis, they played to empty benches, the press forewarning the people of that city concerning the character of the exhibition; in Indianapolis, even where there is a weak press and a pliable public, they met the same opposition, grounded upon the same sense of decency. If it were in Chicago alone, or from the Chicago *Times* alone, that such disgust is manifested, there might be some reason to think that the party and their performances had been misrepresented and abused; but when the same treatment is meted out, to a greater or less extent, everywhere, there cannot be any reason to doubt that the blame rests entirely with the troupe, and that it is really as disreputable as it has ever been represented to be.

That this batch of women should make an appeal to the public, under these circumstances, is simply insulting to the public judgment. That they have made an unnecessary and lewd exhibition of their persons, such as would not probably be tolerated by the police in any bawdy-house; that they have made use of broad, low, and degrading language, such as men of any self-respect would repudiate even in the absence of ladies; that their entertainments have been mere vehicles for the exhibition of coarse women and the use of disreputable language, unrelieved by any wit or humor; these things and much more can be proved by any one of respectability who has attended any of their performances. These are the charges that have been made, and they are not reiterated. The women against whom they are made have male protectors with them, who, if they were sensible of any injustice, would take immediate and direct means for vindication and retribution, instead of making any weak and senseless appeals to the public in the name of women. These women must either concede the justice of the charges or change their protectors—one of whom, styling himself manager, allowed himself to be publicly whipped by a newspaper man whom he had insulted in New York, and afterwards whiningly advertised his disgrace before a police justice.

That the people have become pretty fully aware of the indecency of the crowd now giving their peculiar entertainments at the Opera House was proved by the fact that a very general distribution of free tickets on Monday night only half-filled the house, and that there were just thirty-eight women in the audience, not one of whom was recognized as belonging to respectable and intelligent society. The *Tribune*, a respectable and influential journal that could not afford to misrepresent matters any more than the *Times*, commented upon the attendance and performance of Monday night as follows:—The audience, it is said, "was made up almost exclusively of men, and certain parts of the house were quite liberally 'papered.' There was a painful attempt now and then at applause, but as a whole the piece fell flat and dead. Chicago audiences are famous for standing a good deal of imposition, but how long they will stand such stupid stuff as this burlesque is made of, in its present form, remains to be seen. The piece is purely and simply a fraud, and the hackneyed, dawdling manner in which the blondes drag themselves through it is only unutterably silly." The course of the *Times* has had the desired effect in waking up respectable people to the duty of avoiding the Opera House so long as this style of entertainment shall prevail there. As to the present disreputable party occupying this house, they can secure immunity from just exposure in Chicago only when they

"Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,
And silently steal away."

EX-SECRETARY SEWARD.

His Arrival in New York—He is Waited on by a Committee of the Common Council—Speech of Mr. Seward.

The Hon. William H. Seward arrived in New York last evening from Baltimore, on his return from his Mexican and Alaskan tour, and proceeded to the Astor House. Mr. Seward was accompanied by his sons Frederick and William, and Mrs. Fred Seward.

The committee of the Common Council appointed to tender the hospitalities of the city to Mr. Seward assembled at the Astor House shortly after 6 o'clock.

After a few preliminary arrangements the committee proceeded to room 41, where Mr. Seward and family, and Mr. Augustus Schell were prepared to receive the delegation.

The members of the committee were severally introduced to Mr. Seward, who shook hands warmly with each one.

MR. SEWARD'S REMARKS.

Mr. Seward spoke substantially as follows:—

GENTLEMEN:—I return to you, and to the Common Council of the city of New York, which you represent, my heartfelt thanks for the unexpected compliment which you have tendered me. My return to my native country and State gives me inexpressible satisfaction, and my pleasure is increased by this mark of respect tendered to me by the great city of New York. How joyful it is to me to return to the scenes of my boyhood! With what delight I look back to the happy years which I spent in this city! Here I carried on my studies in the law; here I had my law office, and even in those early days I predicted with the greatest confidence a splendid future for the city of New York. I foresaw the immense strides in civilization, in commerce, in all the great enterprises and arts of life which she would take. I have not been mistaken in those bright anticipations. This metropolis has taken the highest position among the great cities of the world. I rejoice at it; and I foresee still greater developments in the future. I thank the Common Council of New York most heartily for the compliment tendered, and shall be happy to accept their hospitalities.

Mr. Seward appeared to be in good health, but much fatigued with travelling. He will receive general visitors at Room No. 41 Astor House.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.

A Convict Walks Out of a Chicago Jail Without Being Recognized.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 20th instant says:—

The custom of allowing prisoners to roam about the corridors in the day time, prevalent in the County Jail, is a bad one, as several have made their escape by representing themselves to the jailer on duty as visitors. The jailers are supposed to know, and ought to know, the countenance of every criminal under their charge. If they did they would not be imposed upon. Foltz is an astute individual, and it is seldom that any of the incarcerated fool him, but he was taken in by one yesterday. Bently Cummings, alias Burns, awaiting trial for larceny, passed by Foltz yesterday afternoon, without being recognized, although he was not disguised in any way. He was arrested in the West Division about three weeks ago, and, having failed to secure bail, was committed. With quite a number of other prisoners, he was permitted to walk in the corridors, and conceived a novel plan to make his escape. He had an old pair of drawers in his cell. These he wrapped up in a piece of paper, remarking to a companion, "I will bet you I go out on these." Watching an opportunity, when half-a-dozen people were conversing with the men locked up, he put the bundle under his arm and marched boldly into the turnkey's room. Mr. Foltz was on duty at the time. Cummings said:—"I have seen him; let me out." Foltz thought it was all right, and without looking at him but casually, unlocked the outer door, and he left. When locking-up time came he was missed, and then it was remembered that he had been permitted to depart. Up to a late hour this morning Cummings had not been captured. The jailers ought to become familiar with the faces of the prisoners, or the custom referred to should be stopped.

THE WOMEN AGAIN.

Meeting of the Women Suffrage Association—An Interchange of Views Concerning the Ballot.

The votaries of female voting held their hebdomadal meeting in New York yesterday, Mrs. Wilbour in the chair, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Barlow, and other leading spirits of the movement present.

Mrs. Wilbour read a letter from a lady in the State of Georgia, inquiring if all the women societies in New York were political, and if so, to what parties they belonged; also, if there were no societies of the kind North entertaining sentiments congenial to Southerners.

It was voted in the course of discussion that Southern women were yet in "the Borriboola-Gha of benightedness" as far as the suffrage movement went.

The outrages of the daily journals made one lady, "with more zeal than discretion," confessedly feel on the previous day as if she wanted to "sink Manhatan Island in the Atlantic Ocean."

Reporters would, as a general thing, chronicle all ridiculous and worse things, if such happened to drop from the lips of any of the strong-minded in council, but let any good be agitated and penny-a-liners would for the greater part ignore it.

A lady remarked that all woman meetings of this kind had come into disrepute by a few ridiculous things that some women had done. Men were afraid of woman's rights women. That was unfortunate; it was well enough once in a while to be dodged as if you were a wild cat or a hyena and would scratch or bite or tear; it would do for a joke a few times, but as a habitual thing it was rather boring. Through such influences, too, many women were kept out of the movement, even though their hearts and souls were in it.

A voice from the reporter's left suggested that women must be more aggressive.

Another voice said that man's normal condition is that of a polygamist. Conservative women are responsible for this.

The lady who spoke would never permit any man to bring to her an accusation against any woman. Women were used to bearing wrong and keeping their mouths shut—they were like the Sultan of Turkey's slaves.

Mrs. Blake proposed to catechise each lady present as to why she was in favor of woman suffrage, and so she acted as self-appointed catechist. The reasons were various in verbalism, but all tending to one point—female oppression—mental, social and civil.

One lady did not desire the ballot, because she, *mirabile dictu!* did not feel oppressed.

"Have you had all your rights?" asked the fair interlocutor.

"Yes," was the answer, "and I have been very exacting, too—had a great many wants. The men have never interfered with me."

The lady, it is needless to say, was an "outsider," and not a member of the association.

After a little more debate on inconsiderable matters, the meeting adjourned, to meet on the coming Friday at Cooper Institute.

THE LAST SHAKE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Many Frightened, But No One Hurt.

At about twelve minutes past 12 o'clock yesterday there were two perceptible, but not severe, shocks of earthquake felt throughout nearly all the city. As is usual upon feeling the slightest tremor from the broad foundation upon which we stand, there was a momentary feeling of danger, which was, however, speedily forgotten. Of course many people rushed into the streets not because they were frightened—certainly not—but just to see why the crowd collected. Small tables, which a few moments previously had been surrounded by a crowd, were rendered tenantless. It being, however, speedily ascertained that no damage had been done, not even an old brick building having been started from its foundations or cracked in its walls, people returned to their ordinary avocations, and in a short time the subject of the shock became of the past and was apparently forgotten.

NO DAMAGE DONE.

After a careful search through the different portions of the city none of our reporters could find any evidence of damage having been done to any building further than the cracking of a few panes of glass, which may or may not have been caused by the earthquake. The reports which are usually in circulation upon similar occasions in reference to the fall of plastering, mirrors, and glasses were not wanting this time. Of course there were more or less rumors and idle stories afloat upon the streets, but generally they sadly need confirmation. During portions of the day gaping crowds were collected opposite the different buildings, looking intently and apparently awestruck at cracks in the outer coating which had been in existence for the last two years.

ALONG THE CITY FRONT.

The old wharves and rickety buildings along the city front, which rest upon piers half eaten by worms or rotted, were of course somewhat shaken, but in spite of their age and infirmities, they held their own, and not one of the wretched affairs fell down. The people inhabiting that locality ran up town, of course, not because they were frightened, but to assist, if possible, those who had probably been hurt up town. In short, nearly every man had an excuse for being absent from his proper place.

UP TOWN.

At the public schools, although the pupils were more or less frightened, through the prompt action and good judgment of the teachers there was no panic. At the Lincoln, Denman, and Cosmopolitan schools the pupils were marched out of the building with the same regularity as upon other days. At the school in the Jewish Synagogue on Sutter street there was a momentary panic, which the teachers, however, easily quelled. Among the hundreds of children who yesterday attended school we cannot learn of the slightest accident. The schools were generally dismissed after the shock.

At the Washington Street Baptist Church the obsequies of the late Henry Watson were interrupted by the shock, and a few ladies, who found convenient cushions on which to fall, fainted. Others less fortunate were denied the privilege of being borne from the church by good-looking young men.

As all the buildings in San Francisco, including the old rookeries, are still standing, we may say "it was no great shakes after all."—*Alta California, Feb.* 18.

BLACK MAIL.

Four Hundred Dollars to Escape a Lawsuit and Scandal.

One of the baldest and most barefaced attempts to inflict black mail has recently come to our knowledge, the innocent victim being a hard-working, honest mechanic of this city, and well known as such in the community.

The circumstances are substantially as follows, the affair having taken place several weeks since:—A strange female, accompanied by two children, appeared to the young man one day about the time mentioned, the woman declaring him to be her husband, by marriage in another State, and father of the children in her charge. The woman was very bold and pressing in her demands and resisted all overtures and compromise based on any consideration but money.

Taking up her residence in the young man's neighborhood, and constantly plying him with threats of prosecution and exposure, she succeeded in so working upon his fears that, fearing the effect upon his young wife, a worthy woman to whom he had been married less than a year, out of regard for her feelings, and those of his friends, and to save scandal, he finally yielded to the importunities of his persecutor and paid her $400, all his available means, to take her departure, which she did more than willingly.—*Springfield (Ohio) Republican.*

—Milwaukee is to have an Irish daily and weekly paper. The company has been chartered.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc—Judges Read Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.

THE SCHOEPPE CASE.

This morning George Northrop, Esq., asked the Court if they would pass upon a motion to bring back the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, to be reviewed upon the law and evidence as provided by the recent statute enacted with special reference to this case.

Justice Read, presiding, said that since the writ of error had been heard and judgment given upon it before the act was passed, and the record had been remitted to the Court below before the application was made, he did not see how the case could again be brought into this Court, unless by a new writ.

Mr. Northrop said he was not aware of the condition in which the record stood, but would see if steps could not be taken in accordance with the suggestion of the Court.

Nisi Prius—Chief Justice Thompson.

A case was argued this morning testing the validity of the tax upon bank stock imposed by the act of Assembly of December 22, 1869. A Mr. Pleiah, being the owner of bank stocks, prays for an injunction to restrain the Auditor-General from collecting the tax, upon the ground that the rate is higher than that allowed by the act of Congress, which permits a State to levy a tax upon moneyed capital in the hands of individuals, and which regulated all State legislation upon the subject. The matter was argued and held under advisement.

THE CITY TRUSTS.

The Attorney-General notified that he was prepared to argue the prayer for an injunction on behalf of the new Board of Directors to restrain the city from proceeding further to transact the business of the public trusts.

The Chief Justice asked if the city officials had not already acceded to everything the new board had demanded.

The Attorney-General said he did not know how that was, but he knew that counsel representing the defendants would not object to a continuance of the case with the order of the court remaining as it now stands.

The Chief Justice approved of this, and so, for the present at least, the matter stands.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

In the case of the young man, William Courtney, tried for stealing valuables from the mail, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

In the case of Thomas Dooley, charged with exposing a faro board and gambling for a livelihood at a tavern in Third street, below Buttonwood, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. This is not the kind of gambler, however, that the people are most anxious to see brought to justice; he is not one of the dashing, flashy, genteel looking fellows, who sport diamonds and other such finery and hold forth in elegant saloons, but he is a poor man from Schuylkill county, having a large family to support, and has been here but two months. His conviction will serve, though, as a precedent, and, as insignificant as the case may be, it can no longer be said that no man was ever convicted in the Quarter Sessions of gambling.

Jefferson E. Williams, he of the American Conservatory of Music, in Walnut street, above Tenth, who was convicted of an indecent assault upon two little boys, was this morning sentenced to the County Prison for 18 months.

In connection with this case it may perhaps be proper to give our readers the following singular card which Williams publishes to-day in a morning paper:—

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—Three weeks ago it was my privilege to be known not only as the head of the most thoroughly organized and effective music school in the United States, but likewise as the founder of the first Conservatory in America (New York, 1853). To-day, by an unmanly action on my own part and the impulsive severity of those who have arrayed themselves against me, my name has become a by-word in the mouths of the Pharisees of this great city.

To those true men and women who have been like Good Samaritans, I would say that, if my life be spared, an opportunity shall not be wanting to prove my earnest gratitude.

Many of those who will read these words have testified and will yet bear witness to the untiring zeal, energy, and fidelity with which I have labored to establish, permanently in Philadelphia a first-class art school, which should take high rank among similar institutions; and, although my egotism is not so great as to lead me to suppose that I could at the present time re-establish the Conservatory without the invitation and co-operation of its patrons and former friends, it is my sincere desire, hope, and trust that I may yet be enabled to complete this great work, the success of which has been so remarkable during the last two and a half years, and by a life of virtue added to the strict integrity which has always characterized my financial dealings, prove to my fellow-citizens that true manliness of character which every man owes to his Orrator and to himself.

JEFFERSON E. WILLIAMS,
President of the American Conservatory of Music.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"Gold was no lower to-day than yesterday, but it was feverishly active at the extremes of 116¼@117¼.

"At the opening there was a disposition on the part of the 'shorts' to cover, as well as on the part of the 'bulls' to try for a reaction, and the market towards noon became firm as the demand for gold for the Clearing House was so urgent that holders had their balances carried free of interest and for two and three per cent. These rates stimulated buying, and as at this time a telegram from Washington reported that the House had peremptorily ordered the Banking Committee to bring in a bill for fifty millions more currency the 'bulls' took courage and put the price to 117¼. Subsequently, as the rate for carrying became heavier, although there were intermediate transactions at 'flat,' there was less disposition to buy, because the 'bulls' began to feel that the only hope of a rise lay in a 'short' interest, as the foreign exchange was weak, while the quotation for five-twenties in London was steady at 89 15-16 to 90, and active in Frankfort at 95⅝. It is a curious fact that what is known as 'a split' should be bid in the London quotation, the smallest difference heretofore being an eighth. After the board adjourned the current set in again in favor of the 'bulls,' and on the reported buying of the leading Government bankers the price again touched 117¼. Just at the close of street business, however, the German bankers seemed to be in possession of some secret news by cable and sold all the way down to 116¾. The English cable was not working to-day, and the London and Frankfort quotations came by way of Paris. The heavy transactions of yesterday are shown in the report of the operations of the Gold Exchange Bank, which were as follows:—Gold cleared, $93,318,000; gold balances, $2,127,519; currency balances, $2,523,920.

"Despite the decline in gold, the market for foreign exchange has been heavy, and to-day was weak and lower. The shipments of cotton and bonds furnish the market with so many bills that the bankers are not solicited to draw except at concessions."

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—Cotton very firm at 23½c. Flour active and firm and prices unchanged. Wheat unchanged; Pennsylvania red at $1·24@1·26. Corn—Yellow firmer and 1c. higher, with sales at 91@92c.; white scarce at 94@98c. Oats, 53@55c. Rye 85@95c. Mess Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon firm and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1·02@1·03.

Incidentals.

—The Milwaukee brewers have made a reduction of $2·50 per barrel in the price of lager.

—The City Council of Baltimore is taking steps to prevent trapeze performances in that city.

—Boston shipowners are signing a petition asking Congress to abolish the laws allowing extra pay to seamen.

—The Tennessee Colored Men's Convention in Nashville, which assembled on Monday, contained about one hundred delegates, representing forty counties.

—The Yale Navy have voted not to accept the proposition of Harvard to open the annual races to the whole University; therefore only the academical department can be represented in the crews next summer.

—Day breaks regularly, and it is generally supposed without much difficulty. A recent novelist, however, thus tells us how he thinks it is done:—"Dawn is just beginning stealthily to unlatch the eastern gate; her torch, new-lit, makes but a puny opponent for the night's one great and myriad lesser lamps."

—The Detroit *Free Press* declares that "Salem has just lost a respectable old lady whose mother was burned for a witch during Puritan rule." The old lady whom "Salem has just lost," must have been very, very old, if her mother was "burned for a witch during Puritan rule."

—That Illinois paper which declares that "the footprints of civilization" have been discovered in its neighborhood 180 feet below the surface of the earth, might be believed; but when it expects us to believe that a sea serpent has also been discovered at that depth, it asks too much.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

DISASTER.

Frightful Railroad Accident in Mississippi.

A Train Goes Through a Trestle Bridge—A Large Loss of Life.

GENERAL NEWS.

Resumption of Work in the Navy Yards—Advices from the Asiatic Fleet.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

DISASTER.

A Terrible Railroad Accident in Mississippi—A Train Goes Through a Trestle Work—Large Loss of Life—Twelve Bodies Already Recovered from the Wreck.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 26.—A painful rumor prevailed here last night that a fearful accident had occurred on the Mississippi Central Railroad during the afternoon, attended with great loss of life.

A telegram was sent to Water Valley asking for particulars, but it is supposed that the railroad officials would not permit the operator to communicate anything. At least, nothing could be learned from them.

Passengers from Grenada this morning confirm the report. They say that the regular mail train, when three miles below Oxford, yesterday afternoon, ran through the trestle-work, smashing the baggage, express, and four passenger cars, killing and wounding a large number of persons.

At the last accounts, twelve bodies had been taken from the wreck, including Mr. McDonald, the road master, and two ladies, names unknown. A. J. McConico, Treasurer of the road, and his son, Samuel B., were fatally injured. No other names could be learned.

The excursion train from Louisville, with the delegates of the General Freight Agents' Association and others, failed to connect at Humboldt, else the loss of life would have been fearful.

Passengers report that the sleeping car on the northward bound train ran off the track on the trestle near West's Station last night, and turned on its side, but fortunately did not go over.

Full particulars of the Oxford disiaster were telegraphed for last night, but no answer was returned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Work to be Resumed at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Secretary Robeson has given orders to the Commandant of the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., to resume work on the 21st proximo in the Departments of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering, taking on in the former department 500 of the former employes, and in the latter 150. In the selection of those to be re-employed only the most competent, industrious, and deserving will be retained, and those who served during the late war in the navy or army will be preferred, other things being equal.

The Asiatic Fleet.

Orders have been given by the Navy Department to Rear Admiral Rowan, commanding the Asiatic fleet, that hereafter when vessels are in need of repairs on that station, not to sell them as heretofore, but refit them there, and necessary men to fill up crews can be enlisted there, which will save a great expense in sending men out. Hereafter when men are discharged at their own request they are to understand that they waive all claims to a passage home at Government expense.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Consols opened yesterday at 92⅝ for money and 92⅝ for account. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 90¼; of 1863, old, 89¾; of 1867, 88⅝; 10-40s, 85¾; Erie Railroad, 22.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26—Cotton opened yesterday firmer. The sales were estimated at 10,000 bales. The stock taken for export and speculation was 2000 bales. The sales of the week have been 54,000 bales, including for export 5000 bales and for speculation 6000 bales. The stock on hand amounts to 311,000 bales, including 139,000 bales of American. Receipts of the week have been 39,000 bales, including 16,000 bales of American.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Turpentine, 30s. 3d. Tallow dull.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 26—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝, and for account, 92¾. United States 5-20s of 1865, old, 89½, of 1867, 88½. Illinois Central, 111¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26—1 P. M.—Flour quiet and steady. Red Western Wheat quiet. Corn, 27s. Receipts for three days 8580 quarters, of which 2500 were American.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26. — Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 116¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115; do. 1864, do., 113½; do. 1865, do., 114; do. do., new, 112½; do. 1867, 113¾; do. 1868, 113¾; 10-40s, 112; Virginia 6s, new, 65; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Canton Company, 58; Cumberland preferred, 30½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 96½; Erie, 25; Reading, 97¾; Adams Express, 63½; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 86¾; Illinois Central, 141¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 101; Chicago and Rock Island, 120¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 121½. Western Union Telegraph, 34½.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Con. Stock	96⅜	Pacific Mail Steam.	41⅜
do. scrip	94⅜	Western Union Tele	34⅜
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	25⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R.ex d	62⅜
Ph. and Rea. R	97¾	Mil. & St. Paul pf.ex d	76⅜
Mich. South. & N. R.	87⅛	Adams Express	63½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	101⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co.	21⅜
Chi. and N. W. com.	70⅛	United States	51⅜
Chi. and N. W. pref.	87⅜	Tennessee 6s, new	46¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	120⅛	Gold	116¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	91¾	Market steady	

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Cotton weak, with sales of 300 bales. Flour—State and Western less active, but without decided change; Southern quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and without decided change; common No. 3 spring, $1·95. Corn scarce at 90@95c. Oats quiet; State, 62@64c. Beef quiet. Pork firm, new mess, $26; prime $20·50@21. Lard heavy; steam in tierces, 14¾@15c. Whisky very firm; Western, $1·00½@1·01.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Feb. 26, 1870.

Money lenders continue to lament the apathy which rules the market and the exceptionably low rates obtainable for call and temporary accommodations. The circumstance that money is a drug, and fully three per cent. lower in market value than at this period last year, ought certainly to have a stimulating effect on trade and enterprise, but so far no such result has followed; on the contrary, it would appear that the demand falls off in proportion as currency becomes cheaper or more abundant.

We quote demand loans at 4@5 per cent. on Government and miscellaneous collaterals, and first-class business paper at 6 per cent.

Gold opened strong, and for a time it was thought that the premium might close on the verge of the twenties, but there was a slow decline from 117⅛ to 116¾.

Government bonds were generally strong, though the 1881s and the '65s show a decline of ⅛ and ¼.

The business at the Stock Board was meagre, though prices were fairly maintained. Sales of the War Loan coupons at 102. City 6s were in good request. Sales of 6s, old issues, at 100; and new do. at 101¾. Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 91, s. o.

Reading Railroad was neglected. Small sales at 48·69, s. o.; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 54⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¾@56⅝; Minehill Railroad at 51½; and Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 40¾.

In Canal shares there was a small sale of Lehigh at 32½, b. o.

Coal and Bank shares were not sold, and in Passenger Railway stocks the only sale was in Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railway at 20.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 Pa 6s, 3 se.	98	100 sh Read.	s30wn. 48·89
$100 Pa 6s W L Cp.	102	31 sh Penna R.	56⅝
$1800 City 6s, Old	100	do.	s30wn. 56⅝
4. cts.	100	73 do.	s. 56⅝
$500 N Penna 6s	91	2 do.	56⅝
$2000 Leh V R n bds reg. lots.	96	27 do.	s. 56⅞
$2700 City 6s, N.	101¼	59 sh Leh Val.	s. 54⅝
$50 Leh R 6s	89	10 sh Phil & E R.	28
$2000 Pa 1st mt.	99¾	2 sh Leh N St.	32
$5000 Le gold 1,860.	91	100 do.	b60 32⅛
7 sh 13th & 15th St C&P	90	32 sh O C & A R R.	40¾

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¾@117¼; 5-20s of 1862, 114½@115; do., 1864, 115½@114; do., 1865 114@114½; do. July, 1865, 112½@112¾; do. do., 1867, 113¼@113½; do., 1868, 113@113½; 10-40s, 112@112½; Cur. 6s, 111@111½. Gold, 116¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¾@117¼; do., 1862, 115@115½; do. 1864, 113½@113¾; do. 1865, 114@114½; do. 1865, new, 112½@112¾; do. 1867, do. 113½@113¾; do. 1868, do., 113@113½; 10-40s, 112@112½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111¾@111½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 116¾@116¾; Silver, 115@116. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $86@87; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $65@65; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $70@72.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 115@115¾; do. 1864, 113¾@113¾; do. 1865, 114@114¼; do., July, 1865, 112¾@112¾; do., July, 1867, 113@113¾; do. July, 1868, 113@113½; 58, 10-40, 112@112½; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 111@111¼. Gold, 116¼@116¾.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	117⅛	10·45 A. M.	116⅛
10·05 "	117	10·46 "	116⅜
10·09 "	116⅞	11·05 "	116⅜
10·10 "	117	11·30 "	116⅛
10·11 "	116⅞	11·40 "	116⅜
10·12 "	116⅞		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.—Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at $30 per ton.

There is a steady demand for Flour from the home consumers for the better grades of winter wheat families, but shippers operate sparingly. Sales of superfine at $4·25@4·50; extras at $4·62½@4·75; 200 barrels Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@5·90; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·25@5·75; 100 barrels Ohio do. do. at $5·50; and 200 barrels fancy Southern do. do. at $6·00@7·00. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·75 per barrel. No sales were reported in Corn Meal.

There is a fair demand for Wheat of prime quality at full prices, but common grades are neglected. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western red at $1·24@1·26. Rye is held at $1 for Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and firmly held, but there is not much activity. Sales of 3000 bushels at 89@93c., according to dryness. 2000 bushels Pennsylvania Oats sold at 53@55c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—The demand for Cloverseed has fallen off, and prices favor buyers. Sales 100 bushels at $7·50@8 for wagons and $8·12½@8·25 for commission houses. Flax

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

GOLD AT 116.

From the N. Y. World.

The price of gold fell on Thursday afternoon to 116¼—a noteworthy fact which challenges attention and comment.

First, who will be benefited by this decline? We do not mean the decline of one or two per cent. within the last few days, but the very considerable decline in the price of gold which has been steadily going on during the last four or five months. To whose advantage will it inure? Chiefly, almost solely, the purchasers and consumers of imported goods. The prices of our domestic productions are not measured by gold, and have not been since gold was demonetized by the passage of the Legal-tender act. Some gold is purchased as a commodity and used in the arts by jewellers and others; but, aside from such uses, our only employment for gold is in the purchase of foreign goods and payment of the duties exacted by the Government on their importation. Unfortunately, the decline in gold will be attended by very slight reductions in the prices of imported commodities. It is not so much the premium on gold as our exorbitant tariff that renders foreign goods so high; and as the tariff is not reduced, consumers find that the steady fall in gold makes little difference at the retail stores. The operation of the tariff in keeping up prices may be clearly illustrated by an example. A piece of cloth which costs one dollar a yard in gold would have reached the consumer burdened with the following enhancements when the price of gold was 130:—

Original cost per yard	$1·00
Duty at the Custom House	50
Premium on cost and duty	45
	$1·95
Merchant's profit at 30 per cent	58
Price to the consumer	$2·53

With gold at 116 the calculation would be as follows:—

Original cost per yard	$1·00
Duty at the Custom House	50
Gold premium on both	24
	$1·74
Merchant's profit at 30 per cent	52
Price to the consumer	$2·26

It appears by this comparison that if the price of gold should remain at 116 until there is time for the exhaustion of present stocks and fresh importations of foreign goods, consumers would be benefited only to the extent of buying for $2·25 goods for which they paid $2·50 when gold was selling at 130. But if the duty were abolished, the same goods would cost the consumer only $1·50. The reduction of the premium on gold does not justify much congratulation so long as a high tariff intercepts and neutralizes the practical benefit that would otherwise result to the consumers of imported goods.

The decline in gold reflects no credit on the course and policy of the Government, for it has taken place contrary to the expectation of the Government and without its agency. When, a few months ago, Mr. Boutwell refused bids for gold which, as now appears, it would have been highly advantageous to the Government to accept, he had no foresight of what was coming. Neither Congress nor the Treasury Department have done anything to bring this reduction. There has been no change in the Banking law, no withdrawal and cancellation of greenbacks, no alteration in the funding system, no modification of the tariff; nothing, in short, has been done either by the legislative or the executive department to improve the credit of the nation or lower the price of gold. Mr. Boutwell's panegyrists will refer us to his gold sales; but those sales merely released a surplus which was accumulating by the operation of an absurd tariff. The tariff, by locking up gold in the Treasury, tends to make it scarce and enhance its price; and Mr. Boutwell's sales partially undid this particular mischief. But they have had little influence in bringing the price of gold down to its present figure.

The most important cause of the reduction is one with which the Government has had nothing to do, as it has no control over the weather and the seasons. The decline in gold has resulted from several causes, of which the most important is the abundance of the cotton crop. Our chief use for gold is in the purchase of foreign commodities, and cotton being as good for this purpose as gold itself, an abundant cotton crop dispenses with an equivalent value of gold for the purpose of foreign commerce. According to the most recent estimates, the cotton crop of the last year does not fall short of three million bales; and, as the price is double, this crop is equal in value to six million bales previous to the war. We have accordingly, at present, little use for gold except for the payment of duties at the custom house. The supply is in excess of the demand, and, as a necessary consequence, the price falls. It would be absurd to attribute this result to the policy of the Government.

The abundance of the cotton crop has operated in another manner. It has carried into the South large sums of money of which only a part has been returned. Three million bales of cotton, at present prices, are worth about $250,000,000. The planters reserve out of their proceeds the money they will need for tillage, wages, and family expenses until the next crop is brought to market; and the deficiency of banks in that section causes much of this money to be locked up in private safes and desks, thus withdrawing it from circulation and practically diminishing the volume of the currency. The effect is, so far as it goes, to lessen the disparity between the value of gold and the value of greenbacks.

Another cause which is slowly operating to reduce the price of gold is the steady appreciation of Government bonds. Our war bonds have always been selling at a great deal less than their real value, in consequence of a prodigious glut of the market. While the war lasted, and bonds continued to be issued in large quantities, they were bought by speculators with a view to future profits, and their holders have ever since been crowding them upon the market as fast as it would receive them. The lapse of five years since the close of the war is perceptibly relieving the glut, and, as a natural consequence, the price of Government bonds is slowly but steadily rising—a result for which the administration is entitled to no more credit than it is for ebb and flow of the tides or the changes of the seasons.

It is mortifying to think that while natural causes are doing so much for us, legislation has as yet done nothing.

THE ROYAL SCANDAL.

From the N. Y. World.

The testimony of the heir-apparent to the British throne in the divorce case of Mordaunt vs. Mordaunt is not of the least importance intrinsically. But the mere fact that it was given is of a very deep significance. English society, whatever may be thought of its inward purity, has very rarely preserved a greater semblance of exterior decency than at present. And certainly the English court has never, under any member of the Tudor, the Stuart, or the Brunswick line, been of better report than during the reign of her present Majesty. It is impossible to calculate the conservative effect this simplicity and sobriety of the court have had upon the nation. But it is beyond question that its effect has been great. If, in addition to the spread of democratic opinions among the people, and the extraordinary burdens they have been called on to bear, they had been actuated by any personal animosity to the reigning monarch or the reigning dynasty, the elements which now visibly smoulder might long ago have broken out into a consuming flame. Misgovernment never so gross has rarely been resisted, in European existence, by popular outbreaks, unless the sovereign, besides being tyrannical, had been profligate. One of the surest means towards the overthrow of the British throne would be an universal popular notion that its occupant disgraced it.

Such an impression exists with regard to the probable successor to it; and the rumors of conjugal infidelity which have been so long floating in innuendo, have now at last taken such tangible shape as to break through the divinity that is supposed to hedge his high station, and bring him into the witness-box to testify to the character of his relations with the wife of an English gentleman of rank and fortune. Whatever the truth of his statements in that behalf may be—and we by no means dispute the truth of them—the fact appears from his own published letters, and from the pressure of public scandal which forced him to testify in a trial between two of his future subjects, that his conduct has been of that degree of imprudence which is only a shade less black than actual criminality. And it is further to be noted that the sentiment of that class whose sentiments the Prince of Wales may fairly be supposed to reflect, would much more readily condone the offense of a man who should perjure himself than the offense of a man who should tell the truth to the betrayal of a woman.

The bench was quite "loyal," as might be expected of fallible judges who know from what quarter their preferment is to come. The judge kindly cautioned the Prince before the beginning of his evidence that he was not bound to incriminate himself of adultery. This admonition was proper enough, no doubt, but it was curious that it should have been delivered, unless the judge had reason to suspect that truthful answers might subject his Royal Highness to the predicament against which he warned him. And "the bench," we are told, "expressed indignation against the publication in the journals of the letters from the Prince to Lady Mordaunt."

That publication is, indeed, one of the most significant circumstances of the case. George Fourth's profligacies were much more scandalous than the worst of those charged against his grandnephew. Yet neither during his regency nor his reign did they form the topic of anything like so open animadversion, and they were mostly handed down to a publishing posterity by tradition. Even the lampoons upon the trial of Queen Caroline, which became a party question, were circulated in secret and under a "certain terror of the law." But the far lighter offenses alleged of the Prince of Wales in the same kind are visited with prompt publicity, and the criticism of them seems hardly to be mitigated at all by the position of the person alleged to be an offender.

In fact, *scan. mag.* is obsolete as a crime, as well legally as socially. And the increasing boldness of the British press ought to move the heir to the British Crown that, if he wishes to enjoy peaceable possession of it, it behooves him to walk with extreme circumspection.

PAPAL FINANCE.

From the London Spectator.

Papal finance has always been a mystery to outsiders, and the tendency among Protestants has been to consider it a mystery of iniquity. Very grave writers use very hard language about the wickedness of Popes who raised money by selling offices, though the sale was in fact only a rough and unscientific way of borrowing on life annuities, the offices bringing no advantage except an exemption from taxation. More recently it has been declared that the Papacy would collapse for lack of money, that the Popes had a secret treasure, that property belonging to convents all over the world was in course of transmission to Rome, and that the Papal debt would be repudiated. The truth all the while seems to have been that the revenue of the Roman States, aided by the proceeds of the lottery, was for many years nearly sufficient for the Vatican and the expenses of its very imperfect civil administration. Absolutism is always cheap, as we saw in Naples under the Bourbons, a celibate priesthood is satisfied with very small salaries, and amid a very corrupt population fees are sure to be heavy. The total expenditure on all purposes seems to have been a little in excess of three millions, of which less than one was, as far as we can understand accounts made imperfect by the use of the word "Pensions," expended on the Papacy itself, the vast staff that is maintained in the interest of the Catholic Church rather than of the Roman people. The latter were not very severely taxed except indirectly through the discouragement of enterprise, though the *Month* talks economic nonsense when it compares their taxation with that of Englishmen, but suffered great injustice in being required to pay all the expenses of an establishment kept up in theory for the benefit of the whole world. It is true they received some benefit in return from the multitude of pilgrims and visitors drawn to Rome, but that expenditure was chiefly felt within the city itself, which, nevertheless, did not grow rich. From 1815 to 1860, however, the Papal revenue has been nearly sufficient. Any small deficit occurring was made up by a loan at 6 per cent., the interest on which was regularly paid, and by 1859, says the *Month*, a Catholic magazine which has recently reported the facts, the revenue and expenditure were fairly balanced.

The story of an accumulated treasure was, however, a fiction, as was indeed evident from the raising of the loans, and in 1860, after the enfranchisement of two-thirds of the Roman territory, the Vatican found itself in pecuniary straits. True, with the territory, part of the debt and of the civil expenditure had disappeared, but the huge central organism was not maintained for Rome, but for the world, and could not, on the theory of the institution, be materially reduced. The Pope, moreover, under an idea which, after every effort to be as fair to him as to any other sovereign, we still fail to comprehend, thought it necessary to maintain an army of his own, which costs £600,000 a year, and would not, if France withdrew her troops, keep off invasion for a week. No persuasions, however, could change the mind of the Vatican on this matter, and within the last month the Pope has declared that he must, like other kings, have soldiers, and recruits are still arriving from all quarters of the world. Another £320,000 is wasted by unscientific methods of collection, £800,000 is absorbed in paying interest and pensions, £250,000 is allowed for the civil service, police, roads, and so on, and £388,000 for the maintenance of the Pope and the establishment of the Church. The latter sum is decidedly small when it is remembered that out of it the Holy Father has to maintain the congregations, which are essential to the Roman system, a diplomatic service which covers the world—though this expense is, we believe, lightened by contributions from some of the courts—and a court which good policy invests with a peculiar but real stateliness of ceremonial; but the total reaches nearly £2,500,000, and the revenue of the State is only £1,200,000, leaving a deficit of £1,300,000 still to be supplied. That, we imagine, would be nearly the sum the papacy would cost if it were deprived of its remaining territories, or reduced to the city of Rome, as the necessity for a diplomatic service, and for the maintenance of the Curia in all its branches, would not thereby be removed. Pending an arrangement with Italy, there is no money to meet this deficit, except a voluntary contribution; the power of raising loans has departed—lenders looking to Italy as the ultimate security, and of course preferring nine per cent. to six—and but for Peter's pence the Vatican would be hopelessly embarrassed. This curious contribution will, however, in all probability save it. The *Month* gives the income from this source at about £400,000 a year; but there could be little if any difficulty about tripling it, so little that we do not comprehend the alarm of the Catholic organs. There are 30,000,000 of Catholic households in the world, every one of which is reached by some priest or other, and 30,000,000 shillings would more than cover the necessities of the Pope. If the Catholic Church, with its wonderful organization, the only one in the world that really reaches down to the very bottom of society, cannot raise a shilling a year from each household for the support of its central machinery, its hold upon mankind must be ridiculously overrated. That this is not the case is evident from the fact that there are more bishops of Free than of State Churches in the Council, and of these, one group at least, that which speaks English, has no complaint to make about want of means. The *Month* we are convinced understates its own case when it puts the expenses of the See, apart from the Kingship, at less than £400,000; but still if the truth is three times that, the Papacy can be in no permanent pecuniary difficulty. It has only to recognize the fact that it will not get its territories back, a fact which on many grounds ought to be a source of satisfaction to it, and to organize a contribution which could under no circumstances be oppressive. It is not more than the sum raised by a very limited class within this single island for missions to the heathen.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS.

From the N. Y. Times.

Once a year it is in order, we believe, for some Congressman to take the floor with a resolution to wipe out West Point and annihilate the Naval Academy. This year the traditional task has fallen upon a new candidate for such honors—Mr. Spencer, of Alabama.

What Mr. Spencer proposes, in abolishing the two academies, is to substitute military and naval instruction in various colleges by assignment of officers to duty there, or else to "inaugurate some other system calculated to relieve the Government of a large expense, and enable all who desire it to secure an education for the army or navy at their own expense." With all respect for the author, we conceive this to be the most preposterous proposition ever yet made regarding the Government schools—and that is saying a great deal.

To begin with, has Mr. Spencer any idea of the enormous number of colleges that would put in claims for such instruction? And is he aware of the rivalry and jealousy which would be produced by the rejection of some claims and the acceptance of others? And does he not see that, even with the arbitrary choice of one in ten among the colleges of the Union, the expense of maintaining a decent military and naval educational system would be enormously increased? Perhaps he does see something of this sort, as his proposition is an alternative one, providing for "some other system calculated to relieve the Government of a large expense."

Economy is always the key-note sounded for a rally against the Government schools; but we beg to know how economy is to be secured by creating six West Points instead of one, and by duplicating Annapolis with half-a-dozen other Naval Academies? The reply is that this measure would only assign unattached officers to duty. But that is precisely what is done now, and hence the only effect of this so-called "economy" would be to increase the number of unattached officers. The officers and instructors of the Naval School are wholly or chiefly officers of the navy; and those of the Military School are in great part officers of the army. If the proposition be to give more general and popular military instruction, let it be effected by the means in question, in addition to the two schools already in effective operation. But to destroy what we have got in order to get more, seems to us not economy but extravagance, especially as we should render useless two military establishments founded with great cost and care. Congress already has made a law assigning military instructors to colleges, and retired and unattached officers have been filling places in sundry institutions in accordance therewith. All this is very well, but it is simply a favor done by the country to the colleges, in wise provision for the future; it is not by such means, however, that a St. Cyr or a Polytechnic is built up.

A project to break up and scatter broadcast the two Government schools is like that ignorant policy which in 1861 proposed to send ten thousand different columns into the enemy's country, and to harass him into subjection. Dear experience taught us that concentration, not scattering, was the key to success in campaigning as in everything else. Precisely the same is true with military education. Decentralizing our resources is destroying them by frittering them away. No thoroughness, no true technical triumphs, no professional progress could be hoped for by this *dilettante* style of military and naval education. We should get neither sailors, soldiers, nor scholars from our mixed-up schools. The colleges are already overloaded with the burden of studies thrust into their curriculum, and this new duty would make their course of instruction a little of everything and nothing of anything.

However, it will be time to discuss more fully this subject if it be pressed. We incline to think it is one of those resolutions regularly put before the Military Committee about the time when the Academy appropriations come up, and which are then usually allowed to rest.

THE REMARKABLE SILENCE OF SIMON CAMERON.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

We have waited a long time for some response from Senator Cameron to the statement of Hon. A. K. McClure, giving the reasons that induced the Senator to withdraw from the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln in 1862. When it is considered that Mr. Cameron, and his friends for him, have declared that this was a most praiseworthy act—that it sprang from exalted patriotism and unselfish devotion to country—certainly Mr. McClure's grave and pointed allegations of expulsion merit some recognition from the Senator. It is all a mistake to suppose they can be passed over as unworthy of notice. Neither their character or the character of their author will permit of that. Mr. McClure is well known to the people of the State, and is now and has been for a number of years a recognized and trusted member and leader of the Republican party of Pennsylvania. He makes the charges over his own signature from personal knowledge, and challenges denial from General Cameron, either in his place in the Senate or through the press, as the Senator may elect. General Cameron does not avail himself of either. He permits some of his retainers to sneer at Mr. McClure's letter, but this is as far as he ventures. It is worth while recapitulating the main points of the whole matter.

For the last eight years it has been claimed for General Cameron that he alone of Mr. Lincoln's constitutional advisers appreciated the magnitude of the war as far back as 1862, or understood the proper way to meet it; and that failing to induce the administration to adopt his decisive policy, he (General Cameron), first taking good care to secure the appointment in his stead of a reliable and careful successor, like Mr. Stanton, voluntarily withdrew from the office of Secretary of War. This modest claim not only covers a reproach on Mr. Lincoln, but makes of Edwin M. Stanton a sort of protege or political pupil of Simon Cameron. It has been the "stock in trade," too, of the Cameron "ring" in Pennsylvania for years, and has been used to delude good citizens possessed of a constitutional distrust of the honesty of that faction and its head. It has also crept into history, and finds a place in a eulogy on Secretary Stanton, printed in a leading magazine, by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts.

Certainly, if this theory of the Cameron resignation can be placed beyond aspersion or doubt, it carries with it a degree of honor which any public man might be excused for coveting. If true, let Senator Cameron have all the glory. If it is simply an impudent expedient to cover an enforced withdrawal from high position—a withdrawal made necessary by profligate peculations and frauds, committed at a time when the country was bleeding from every artery—let the lion's skin be stripped from the fox, and the names of Lincoln and Stanton rescued from an implied stigma, made necessary to bolster the failing fortunes of an inefficient and corrupt placeman. This is the issue. There is no evading it. Mr. McClure is neither so low, or Mr. Cameron so high, that it can be passed over. After making history, as the American people have, during the past ten years, they can certainly claim that it shall be rightfully transmitted to posterity.

In opposition to the Cameron theory that the Secretary of War withdrew from the Cabinet because his far-seeing statesmanship and superior wisdom were not permitted to have full sway in the military and civil conduct of the administration, Mr. McClure puts the facts in this light:—

"Mr. Cameron was removed from the War Department by Mr. Lincoln without any previous notice as to the purpose of the President to make the change at the time. He never did resign and was not consulted by Mr. Lincoln as to his successor.

"The correspondence published in the newspapers, purporting to be Mr. Cameron's voluntary resignation and the President's acceptance of the same, was an after-thought. It was suggested and prepared after Mr. Cameron had been removed. It was charitably conceived to break the fall of a Cabinet Minister who had justly forfeited the confidence of the administration and of the country, and whose dismissal was an imperious necessity to save the national credit.

"The first knowledge Mr. Cameron had of his 'resignation' was communicated to him in a letter from the President, informing him that Mr. Stanton had been, or would be, nominated as Secretary of War, and that he (Cameron) had been determined upon for the Russian mission. The letter was delivered to Mr. Cameron by Mr. Chase.

"I saw the letter very soon after it had been delivered, and distinctly remember not only its general contents, but also the bitterness with which Mr. Cameron complained of the manner of his removal. His resignation was not requested, nor had it then been given.

"The withdrawal of Mr. Lincoln's letter and the substitution of a correspondence, antedating the removal, was suggested to Mr. Cameron, in my presence, and Mr. Lincoln's generous disposition was discussed and confidently relied upon to make him consent to such a correspondence. He was appealed to on the subject, and agreed to it. Letters were then prepared, giving the dismissal of Mr. Cameron the appearance of a voluntary and cordial retirement from the Cabinet, and Senator Wilson was doubtless misled thereby. If Mr. Cameron 'proposed to resign,' as Senator Wilson states, I happen to be one of several, at least, who know that it was some time after Mr. Stanton had been installed as Secretary of War.

"Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton are both dead, and it is due to the memory of both that the appointment of Mr. Stanton shall not be made to appear falsely in history, as having been dictated or suggested by Mr. Cameron, or intended to perpetuate his policy. The change was made to redeem the Government from the deadly atmosphere of corruption that came up from the seething caldron of the War Department. It was demanded not only by every dictate of patriotism, but it was formally and peremptorily called for in financial circles with the positive assurance that no additional loans could be negotiated until dishonesty and incompetency were dethroned from the head of the War Office. That demand removed Mr. Cameron, and it was fully met by the appointment of Mr. Stanton."

It is entirely unnecessary that we should canvass the probabilities of the McClure and Cameron theories of the Cabinet change, for the enlightenment of the people of Pennsylvania, who possess a pretty thorough knowledge, derived from long experience and suffering, of the qualities of Mr. Cameron as a public man. Nor is it necessary to refer to the vote in the House of Representatives, censuring the corrupt administration of the War Department while Cameron was Secretary. We repeat the facts in order that they may sink deeper into the hearts of the people; that they may become ingrained in their estimate of an influential political power in our own State; and that the names of Lincoln and Stanton may be rescued from the blight the followers of Cameron cast upon them, in their audacious attempt to make of the disgrace of their principal, a most exalted merit.

Senator Cameron declines to face the issue that the adulation of his friends has raised. He knows best his vulnerable points, and the public will accept the silence as a confession. It is susceptible of no other interpretation. The idea that a feeble contradiction from the editor of the Philadelphia *Press* will answer, approaches the sublime in assurance, especially when the course of that individual is remembered pending the Senatorial campaign in this State four years ago. Let Senator Cameron meet the question in his place in the Senate, or over his own signature, if he prefers. It is the leader that is assailed, not his following.

—Troy is to have a new Jewish synagogue, of brick, 75 feet long by 34 feet wide, and to cost $16,000.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2600 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

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PATENT NON-CONDUCTOR

Harris' Fire-Proof, Heat-Retaining Covering for Marine and Stationary Boilers, Heaters, Steam Pipes, and Cylinders.
This invaluable material is far superior to any other covering that has been heretofore used. It can be applied by the parties themselves, and removed, if necessary, for repairs to boilers, pipes, etc., and replaced without in the least detracting from its efficiency.
Sections applied free of charge to test its merits.
Its advantages over hair felt and the cements heretofore used show at once. All orders left with
KELLY, HOWELL & LUDWIG,
MACHINERY AGENCY,
No. 917 MARKET STREET,
2 10 thstu1m* PHILADELPHIA.

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Important to Book-keepers.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
"CATCH-WORD"
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Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.
By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.
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Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,
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NOW OPEN AT
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.
Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly
COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Great Reduction of Rates.
On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.
JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 28§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Antwerp, Saturday, March 5, 8 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 8, 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 12, 12 Noon.
City of Washington, Saturday, March 19, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 22, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 6 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and NORFOLK WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin $140 | Second Cabin $85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin $145 | Second Cabin $85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
12 7§ No. 230 CHESNUT Street.

FOR CHARLESTON,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Steamship
PROMETHEUS,
will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,
On THURSDAY, March 3, at 6 A. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to
R. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 8§ Dock Street Wharf.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 2§ No. 132 South Wharves.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
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HOWARD WATCHES.
THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY
ALEXANDER R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.
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WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
3 2§ Second floor, and late of No. 25 S. THIRD st.

WINES.

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JACOB MAY, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HENRY TROXEL, Administrator of the estate of JACOB MAY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. WILLIAM L. DENNIS,
2 17 thstu5* Auditor.

LOST.

WHEREAS, A CERTIFICATE, NO. 79, issued February 8, 1860, in the name of JOHN L. PARSMORE, for Ten Shares of the Capital Stock of the Merchants' Hotel Company, has been lost or mislaid, all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as application has this day been made for issuing a new one. 2 19 thstu12t*

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At the recent annual session of the State Council, Junior Order U. A. M., the following representatives were elected to the National Council:—Charles H. Kurtz, John D. Clous, John D. Goff, James P. P. Brown, and Benjamin S. Reiff.

—The closing exercises of the night school held at the City Institute, northwest corner of Eighteenth and Chesnut streets, were held last night. A large number of persons were present and took great interest in the ceremonies. Addresses were made by several gentlemen.

—A meeting was held last evening at the City Institute, Eighteenth and Chesnut streets, to appoint delegates to the National Convention, to assemble at Pittsburg on the 3d of March, with a view to alter the Constitution of the United States, so as to recognize God and the Christian religion. Rev. Francis Church was called to the chair.

—An adjourned meeting of the opponents of Independence Square as a site for the proposed new public buildings was held last evening at Merrick and Market streets. Mr. Poulterer, chairman of the committee to visit Harrisburg, stated that he had visited that city on Tuesday, but the bill, that alone could have been acted upon that day, was objected to, and laid over for a week. It will come up on Tuesday next. He then read the bill which forbids forever the erection of any public buildings on Independence Square. Addresses were made on the subject by a number of gentlemen and the meeting adjourned.

—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Board of Directors of City Trusts assembled at Girard College to take formal possession of that institution. All the inmates and scholars of the college were gathered in the chapel, and after the usual religious exercises, led by Professor Allen, the President of the board, Mr. William Welsh, made an address. His Honor the Mayor, and the President of Select Council, being unavoidably absent from the city, Professor Allen made a responsive reply on behalf of the officers of the college and himself personally. Addresses were also made by William B. Mann, Esq., General Louis Wagner, and George H. Stuart, Esq., and at their close the congregation, after singing the hymn "Rock of Ages" was dismissed. The Girard Cadets, with the College Brass Band, Captain Henry Oliver, commanding, was reviewed as a regiment.

—The alarm of fire last evening, about half-past ten o'clock, was occasioned by the burning of several frame houses adjoining the extensive cotton and woollen mills of James Nolan, on St. John street, below Germantown road, in the Fourth district. Four of the houses damaged were respectively occupied by Joseph Foll, Mrs. Myers, William Bartt, and Mrs. Wasthyler. The fire is supposed to have originated in the loft over the engine-house of the mills, and the flames from thence rapidly communicated to the roofs of the adjoining frame houses on De Witt's court. The gable ends were burnt out of some half dozen of these buildings, and had not the firemen been promptly on the ground the result would have been most disastrous. As it was, the flames were extinguished in time to save both the dwellings and the cotton mills.

WASHINGTON.

The Centennial Anniversary of the Promulgation of the Declaration of Independence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The committee appointed to memorialize Congress on the subject of their visit, have presented the following petition:—

To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States:—The Declaration of Independence having been written and signed, by its patriotic authors, in Philadelphia, and its promulgation to the world first made in that city, and as the centennial anniversary of that memorable and decisive epoch in our country's history is nearly approaching, it behooves the people of the United States to prepare for its celebration by such demonstrations and appropriate ceremonies as may become a nation so rapidly risen from struggling infancy to a position of power and prosperity, as at once to command the respect of all Governments and the admiration of the world.

In order, therefore, to stimulate a pilgrimage to the Mecca of American nationality, the home of American independence, on an occason so worthy of commemoration, it has been wisely suggested that prominent among the features for celebrating our one hundredth anniversary there should be an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mines, as thereby we may illustrate the unparalleled advancement in science and art, and all the various appliances of human ingenuity for the refinement and comfort of man in contrast with the meagre achievements of a century past.

For the fulfillment of this where so fitting a spot as the cradle of our country's liberty, or when the time as on the centennial anniversary of the year her freedom had its birth? In furtherance of an undertaking truly National in its character and so commendable in spirit, the Councils of the city of Philadelphia, the Board of Managers of the Franklin Institute, and the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have each appointed committees who, clothed with authority to act for the bodies they represent, respectfully solicit Congress, by its action, to recognize the fact that the city of Philadelphia is, and of right should be, the place to hold, and that the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six be the time to inaugurate, an exhibition of the industry of all nations.

When such action as your wisdom may deem proper shall have been taken, in order to place the grand design under your fostering care and control it is hoped the President of the United States will be authorized, in due time, to invite the participation of all governments. Respectfully submitted.

JOHN L. SHOEMAKER, Chairman of Joint Committee.

Committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania—R. Johnston, Chairman; Charles H. Stinson, Speaker of the Senate; Butler B. Strang, Speaker of the House; A. Wilson Henszey, Arthur G. Olmsted, Charles R. Buckalew, Alexander Adaire, T. B. Schnatterly.

Daniel M. Fox, Mayor.

Committee of the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia:—John L. Shoemaker, chairman; Samuel W. Cattell, President of Select Council; Louis Wagner, President of Common Council; A. H. Franciscus, William Bunn, George W. Plumly, E. A. Shallcross, Samuel G. King, George A. Smith, Thomas A. Barlow, John Cochran, R. W. Shields, George W. Nichols, A. Kline, George W. Hall, John Bardsley, H. Gilbert, M. D., John J. Hagadorn.

Committee of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia:—William Sellers, chairman; Frederick Fraley, Enoch Lewis, B. H. Moore, J. Vaughan Merrick.

The signers to the memorial were before the House Committee on Manufactures, Speakers Stinson and Strong, Mayor Fox and Mr. Shoemaker explaining the object of their mission. Mr. Cleveland, of Connecticut, a member of the House Committee, told them he would favor New York as the place for the next great World's Exposition, but the committee are generally disposed to favor Philadelphia as the proper location. Hon. Charles O'Neill made arrangements for the delegation to call upon the President to-night, in company with Senators Scott and Cameron. They all called upon the President, and from there went to Speaker Blaine's.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *The Streets of New York* will be performed for the last times this afternoon and evening.

On Monday Mr. Frank Mayo will appear as "D'Artignan" in *The Three Guardsmen*.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Pioneer Patriot* and the comedietta of *It Takes Two to Quarrel* will be performed this afternoon and evening, with Mr. and Mrs. Watkins in the leading roles.

Mr. Charles Fechter will commence an engagement of twelve nights on Monday, March 7, appearing as "Hamlet."

AT THE ARCH Mr. F. F. Mackay will have a benefit this evening, when Shakespeare's comedy of *Twelfth Night* will be given, with the romantic drama of *The Warlock of the Glen*. Mr. Mackay is well known to the play-going public as one of the most careful, studious, and thoroughly artistic actors of the day. Whatever he does is well done, and he always gives the public his best. There will undoubtedly be a crowded house this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a first-rate bill of attractions for Saturday night is announced.

THE PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE are in the midst of a successful season in Baltimore, which will conclude next week. On the evenings of the 8th and 9th of March they will give two performances in this city at the Academy of Music, producing *Martha* and Weber's *Oberon*. This last-named work has never been represented in this country, and it will undoubtedly prove a great attraction.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of attractive performances will be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give performances of magic at the Assembly Building this afternoon and evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall to-day.

THE FRENCH DRAMATIC COMPANY from the French Theatre, New York, will commence a season of two weeks at the Amateur's Drawing-Room, on Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, commencing on Thursday, March 3. Eight evening performances will be given, for which the subscription price, including reserved seats, will be $10. Two Saturday matinees will be given, to which the price of admission will be $1, including seat. The subscription list is now open at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

WALLED IN WITH PAPER!—Why are the hair-coloring preparations kept dark? Simply because the light decomposes them and exposes their foul sediment. Hence the bottles are jacketed with paste and paper. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, on the other hand, is as clear and transparent in the sunshine as in the shade. It revives the natural color in every time-bleached fibre, and does not stain the skin. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

THE WAY IT IS DONE.—With their own preparation, in a harmless way, the Colton Dental Association extract teeth, *absolutely without pain*. So 15,500 patients testify. See names on scroll, at the Office, No. 737 Walnut street.

"HANS BREITMANN IN CHURCH."—T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just published the third and last series of the Breitmann Ballads, by Charles G. Leland, Esq. This new installment of "Hans Breitmann" will be eagerly sought for by the admirers of Mr. Leland's Teutonic hero. The book is sold at seventy-five cents a copy.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THE EFFECT.—

CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street, having *taken the lead in reducing the prices of fine Customer-made Clothing*, is reaping his reward in the shape of an increased number of orders for his unapproachable styles of clothes for the spring of 1870.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S new Grand and Square Pianos should be seen and heard by purchasers before purchasing elsewhere. They are fully equal to all that is said of them. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street.

BEFORE purchasing, call and examine the Parham New Family Sewing Machine. Salesroom No. 704 Chesnut street. Every machine warranted.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

MONTHLY.—Parham Sewing Machines sold on easy monthly instalments at No. 704 Chesnut street.

PILES.—Dr. W. A. McCandless, No. 1926 Spring Garden street, gives his entire time to the permanent cure of Piles. Best city reference given.

PARHAM New Family Sewing Machines on terms to suit all, at No. Chesnut street.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6:39 | MOON RISES..... 4:27
SUN SETS..... 5:49 | HIGH WATER..... 11:01

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship John Barbour, Chapman, Antwerp, Werkman & Co.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, Sagua, Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Schr Sidney Price, Godfrey, Mayaguez, P. R., John Mason & Co.
Schr S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, Carthagena, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Maggie Cain, Scull, Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, U. S. Quartermaster.
Schr Z. L. Steelman, Robbins, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr W. B. McShain, Miller, Washington, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 35, Mershon, Washington, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Off the Overfalls, saw a large bark at anchor, name unknown; above the Buoy on the Middle, bark Abby N. Franklin, from St. Helena, S. C.; and schr M. G. Collins, from Sombrero; off Reedy Island, schr Archer & Reeves, from Cardenas.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr H. B. McCauley, Cain, 15 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh. Experienced heavy NW. winds from Hatteras up. Sailed in company with bark Aberdeen, for Philadelphia.

City Ice Boat No. 2, Capt. Schellenger, arrived from Duck Creek; towed therefrom schr H. B. McCauley, from Cienfuegos; off Morris Liston's, saw schr Archer & Reeves, from Cardenas.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Feb. 24.—Brig Dominion, from Marseilles for Philadelphia, and a bark, name unknown, bound up, are at anchor off here. Wind NW. and cold. THOMAS B. HUGHES.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 24th inst.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Bark Andes, Sheppard, sailed from Cardenas 16th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Bark R. G. W. Dodge, Snow, cleared at Havana 18th inst. for Bremen and Hamburg.

Bark Wm. Van Name, Craig, at Matanzas 14th inst. from New York.

Bark Proteus, Harriman, cleared at Matanzas 17th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brigs Addie Hale, Dailey; T. W. Cherley, Phinney, and Ivanhoe, Pearce, sailed from Cardenas 16th inst. for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Ariola, hence for Ponce, which put into Bermuda 1st inst. with her captain (Thompson) sick, proceeded 3d inst. in charge of Capt. Duuscombe.

Brig Alice Starrett, Hooper, sailed from Havana 17th inst., for Delaware Breakwater via Sagua.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, sailed from Matanzas 14th inst. for Baltimore.

Brig Caroline E. Kelly, Robinson, cleared at Matanzas 17th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Addie M. Chadwick, Coan, sailed from Matanzas 17th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Caroline Hall, Daisy, hence, at Providence 23d inst.

Schrs W. W. Pharo, Jackaway and N. W. Magee, Ketchum, cleared at Boston 23d inst. for Bath, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Ann S. Brown, Fiske, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 24th inst.

Schr Blendel, Chapman, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 23d inst.

Schrs Bonny Boat, Kelly, from Boston, and John Cadwallader, Steelman, from Providence, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 24th inst.

Schrs Stanciff, Trayne, for Fall River; Brandywine, Adams, for Newport; and Jas. Satterthwaite, Kimmey, for Boston, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 24th inst.

Schrs Maggie, Magill, hence for Dighton, and Almira Wooley, Allen, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 24th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Italian Government has given notice that from the 20th day of December, 1869, the following alteration would be made in the light on Cape Caccia, west coast of Sardinia:—

The fixed and flashing white light would be changed to a fixed white light, showing a red flash every four minutes.

MARRIED.

CHAMBERS—FISHER.—On the 24th instant, by Rev. George W. Lybrand, Mr. EDWARD CHAMBERS to Miss OLIVIA E. FISHER, both of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

LAMBERT—GOTTLICT.—February 24, by Hon. Daniel M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia, T. SARONY LAMBERT, B. A., to Mrs. Col. GOTTLICT.

DIED.

BOHN.—On the 24th instant, JACOB N. BOHN, son of the late Jacob N. Bohn, aged 26 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, back of No. 306 Emmet street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

BRUDON.—At Bristol, on the morning of the 25th instant, JOSEPH BRUDON, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Dorrance street, Bristol, Pa., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HANSELL.—At Norristown, Pa., February 26, EMMA P., wife of George J. Hansell.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

LANG.—On Saturday, the 26th instant, at Wallingford, Delaware county, JOHN, eldest son of George S. and Annie T. Lang, in the 28th year of his age.

Notice will be given of the funeral.

LEYLER.—On the 22 instant, WILLIAM LEYLER, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Police Force in general; Pythias Lodge, No. 161, K. of P.; and the Philadelphia Lodge, No. 121, K. O. S. C., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 3531 Germantown avenue, Rising Sun. Meet at the house on Sunday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Lower Burial Ground, Germantown.

MANDERSON.—On the 25th instant, THOMAS MANDERSON, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1709 Spruce street, on Tuesday morning, March 1, at 10 o'clock.

NEEL.—On the 22d instant, J. EDWARD NEEL, son of James and Amy Neel, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Welcome Lodge, No. 229, I. O. of O. F.; Hierophant Division, No. 21, Sons of Temperance; and United Council, No. 175, O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 631 Carpenter street, on Sunday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

SPEALER.—On the 22d instant, MARY ELLEN, wife of John Spealer, and daughter of Jacob and Margaret Brown, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1418 Brinton street, above Master, on Sunday afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock. Interment at St. John's Vault.

WIZE.—In Pittsfield, Illinois, on the 21st instant, ELIZABETH WIZE, relict of the late John Wize, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. George F. Thrasher, No. 434 N. Ninth street, on Monday, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
2 4 thstarp6 E. S. EARLEY

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY seat, one mile from Penllyn Station, N. P. R. R., sixteen miles from the city.—8½ acres, handsomely laid out in lawn and vegetable garden, with trees and shrubbery well grown; 16 roomed house, furnished or unfurnished, with wide piazzas and modern conveniences. Also, stable, carriage-house, and ice-house.
Immediate possession given.
For terms and further particulars apply to
HENRY E. BUSCH,
2 19 sw3t* No. 218 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $300. Inquire on premises. 1 27tf

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.
INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.
Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royal Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law, Wills, and Administration.
John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.
The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.
The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.
The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.
For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER,
2 9 Registrar.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH St.
A PRIMARY, ELEMENTARY AND FINISHING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. [2 25 1m

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 1024 WALNUT and No. 825 North BROAD St.
Books are now open for the reception of new students for the Spring Quarter. Early application will secure choice of hours. 2 11 1m

MISS SUSAN GALTON BEGS TO announce that she will give instruction in SINGING AND PIANO.
Term beginning March 1.
Address, care W. H. Boner & Co., No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 1 26 4w*

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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by WILLIAM H. WISTAR, lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON.
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP.
11 28 3mSp

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,
S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,
1 27 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE NEW PARHAM
IS UNDOUBTEDLY
THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST,
The Best and Most Perfect Finished.

Its movements as Speedy and as Light as any other Machine.

It uses a Straight Needle,
Making a tight Lock-Stitch
That cannot be Unravelled.
Perfectly fair upon both sides

It has the new Needle-holder.
No springing or bending of the Needle
In changing from coarse to fine,
Thereby avoiding all dropped or missed Stitches.

It uses the celebrated Shuttle Carrier.
No Race or Groove employed.
No Soiling or Oiling of the Thread.
No Friction or Wearing of the Shuttle

THE LARGEST PIECE OF WORK WILL PASS UNDER IT.

IT WILL SEW THE FINEST AND MOST DELICATE FABRIC WITHOUT THE USE OF PAPER UNDERNEATH.

IT WILL SEW THE HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH OR LINEN DUCK WITH LINEN THREAD, MARSEILLES, PIQUE AND ENGLISH LASTINGS, PASS OVER SEAMS OR TURN CORNERS PERFECTLY

IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, QUILT TUCK AND GATHER.

THE PARHAM COMPANY'S
NEW
Family Sewing Machine
IS FULLY WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR

SOLD ON EASY TERMS.

Office and Salesroom,
No. 704 CHESNUT St.,
1 29 PHILADELPHIA

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17½ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 640 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No scorching, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 26tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

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FINE FURNITURE.

DANIEL M. KARCHER,
Nos. 236 and 238 South SECOND St.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND, FOR WHICH EXAMINATION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. 2 3 thstu1mrp

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
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BUY YOUR FURNITURE AND BUY YOUR BEDDING.
THE GREAT AMERICAN
is without a rival, is without a rival, being the Finest, Cheapest, and Largest stocked Furniture and Bedding Warehouse in existence, and its prices being wholesale to all. You can save at least 20 per cent. on any purchases you may make at our establishment. And our prices being One Price, makes it the leading store in the business.
GREAT AMERICAN LARGE NEW BUILDING
No. 12 MARKET Street. 1 27 1m

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BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.

BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstu3D31 ABOVE CHESNUT.

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NEW CARPETINGS.

We are now opening a full line of
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
AND
MATTINGS,
OF ALL GRADES,
Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last season.

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30 6

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JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
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TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
4 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
11 9 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Store at next door to the Post Office. 11 18 rp6

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LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 807 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 9 24 3m

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GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
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AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
LAST NIGHT OF
MR. FRANK MAYO AS
TOM BADGER, TOM BADGER,
in Boucicault's intense drama of
THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.
General GRANT, Jr., as the "Boot Black."
Monday—THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
MR. FRANK MAYO as D'ARTAGNAN.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Feb. 26,
Sixth Night of the distinguished Comedian and charming Actress and Vocalist,
MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS,
who will appear in the great national play entitled
"THE PIONEER PATRIOT."
JOCKO, the Deformed.....Mr. HARRY WATKINS
ISABEL CARLTON, with songs.....ROSE WATKINS
To conclude with the side-splitting Comedietta of
IT TAKES TWO TO QUARREL.
This (Saturday) Afternoon—WATKINS MATINEE,
IT TAKES TWO TO QUARREL and
THE PIONEER PATRIOT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 to 8.
BENEFIT OF MR. F. F. MACKAY.
TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), Feb. 26, 1870,
Shakespeare's TWELFTH NIGHT.
By Mrs. JOHN DREW and Company.
Concluding with THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.
Andrew.....F. F. MACKAY
Monday—Matlack's Hamlet Night.
Wednesday—Benefit of Ira L. James.
Thursday—Miss Annie Firmin's Benefit.
Saturday—Benefit of Mr. Raiken.

AMATEUR'S DRAWING-ROOM, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, west side.
NEW YORK FRENCH COMEDY.
THURSDAY, March 3.
First appearance of the Parisian Artistes,
MONS. and MADAME MOREAU,
From the Theatre du Vaudeville, Paris.
MME. ANGELE GUERRETTI, Prima Donna,
and
M. CESAR ALARD,
the celebrated Violoncellist,
assisted by all the Artists of the New York Dramatic Company.
Performances every MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY Evenings, and SATURDAY Matinee at 2 o'clock, commencing
THURSDAY, March 3,
with the celebrated comedy, in three acts, by Scribe,
BATAILLE DE DAMES
(The Checkmate),
and a miscellaneous performance.
Subscriptions for the EIGHT EVENINGS.....$10
Charge of programme every evening.
The subscription list is now open at BONER'S Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street.
2 25 tf P. JUIGNET.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE. WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
Immense success of J. S. BUDWORTH, the great Dutch Comedian and Vocalist, in Imitations, Songs, and Impersonation of Dutch Actor; Miss BLANCHE STANLEY, the Charming Vocalist; DEROSA, Etc.
EVERY EVENING TWO GREAT BALLETS.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique).

Evening Telegraph

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The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1870.

WILL CAMERON OR WILSON SPEAK OUT?

The letter of Mr. McClure, recently published in The Telegraph, giving the inside history of Mr. Cameron's retirement from the Lincoln Cabinet, has been very generally discussed by the leading journals of the country, and especially by the press of the State. It is worthy of notice that the journals in Pennsylvania friendly to Mr. Cameron have uniformly evaded the issue by personal assaults upon Mr. McClure, thus ignoring the great question of political history involved in the controversy, while the more independent and impartial Republican papers have, with one accord, demanded a thorough examination and settlement of the disputed facts.

Who or what Mr. McClure is politically or personally, in the estimation of Mr. Cameron and his retainers, is not material to the question. It is enough to know that he was intimate in the political counsels of Mr. Lincoln, and had rare opportunities of knowing the secret operations of the administration. He was Chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1860, when Mr. Lincoln was elected, and was one of the delegates at large from this State in the Baltimore Convention of 1864, when Mr. Lincoln was renominated. The fact that he is not in official position, and therefore without official power to influence the actions of men who can sustain or refute his grave allegations, gives the vantage ground to Mr. Cameron, if the truth can be made to fit his case; and Mr. Cameron owes it to himself, to his friends, and to history to meet this issue squarely. If Mr. McClure is in the wrong, he can be crushed in an hour by the testimony of men who are close by Mr. Cameron in the Capital Building.

But Senator Wilson, and not Mr. McClure, is responsible for thrusting this issue before the country. In a recent magazine article that was furnished to the press, with his name as author, he declared that Mr. Cameron "proposed to resign provided some one should be appointed not unfriendly to his policy;" that he (Cameron) suggested the appointment of Mr. Stanton;" and that "*the President acted upon his* (Cameron's) *suggestion, accepted his resignation*, and tendered him the mission to Russia." This paragraph appears in an elaborate article prepared by Senator Wilson to portray the patriotism and services of Mr. Stanton. It was not essential to his article. It had no connection with Mr. Stanton's career, unless Mr. Wilson designed to prove that Mr. Stanton was but the creation of Mr. Cameron, and selected to perpetuate his policy. The issue was thus presented to the country by Senator Wilson—a man well known in Pennsylvania, and appreciated as upright and truthful, and presumed to be familiar with any political topic he would undertake to treat in a magazine article.

The issue having been presented by a gentleman whom the public would naturally incline to credit, Mr. McClure very properly met it by counter declarations of a most startling nature. He does not evade the responsibility of the issue he has raised. He does not insinuate or speculate upon probabilities. *He assumes to speak from personal knowledge, and stakes his personal reputation upon the correctness of his allegations.* He makes the issue well knowing that all the appliances of power would be against him in prosecuting the inquiry; but he boldly defies contradiction, and Mr. Wilson cannot, in justice to his reputation remain silent. If Mr. McClure's charges, were in any sense equivocal or ambiguous, or if he put upon others the responsibility of establishing what he asserts, Senator Wilson might decline to engage in a roving controversy; but Mr. McClure declares that he "*saw the letter*" from Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Cameron, "*soon after it had been delivered.*" He adds that "the letter was delivered by Mr. Chase," and he declares that the letter subsequently published as Mr. Lincoln's acceptance of Mr. Cameron's resignation *was not that letter, but a totally different letter!*

Nor does he rest the matter wholly on his own assertion. He declares that one or more persons were present when that letter was seen by him, and that the preparation of a correspondence, ante-dating the removal, and giving Mr. Cameron's retirement the *appearance* of a cordial resignation, "was suggested to Mr. Cameron in my (McClure's) presence." Who was present, Mr. Cameron must know; and if Mr. McClure is wrong, he can be successfully answered. Why does not Mr. Cameron do it? He cannot affect that the allegations are unworthy of his notice, for he has noticed them in a manner so violent that he confesses his disposition to crush the author of it were it in his power to do so. And why does not Senator Wilson notice it, when his own historical statement is so pointedly and so materially contradicted? Cannot he answer without compromising himself? or is he restrained by Senator Cameron from answering? The Republicans of Pennsylvania would expect from Mr. Wilson that he should acknowledge so grave an error, if he has committed it; and if he has not committed the error charged to him, he should have no compunctions about ending the pretensions of Mr. McClure for all time, as authority in matters of political history. Mr. McClure has boldly invited the blow, and it should fall regardless of consequences.

The material point in dispute—the foundation of the whole issue—is whether a correspondence was manufactured *after* Mr. Cameron's retirement from the Cabinet, to deceive the public into the belief that he had voluntarily resigned his position, when in fact his removal was a public necessity, upon which Mr. Lincoln first acted in the premises. On this point Senator Wilson should answer, if Mr. Cameron will not. We therefore call upon Mr. Wilson, in behalf of the truth of history, to state—not what the records of the Cabinet show—but what the facts are. Chief Justice Chase delivered the original letter to Mr. Cameron notifying him of the change. On this point there is no dispute. Mr. Wilson, therefore, need only call on Mr. Chase and ask him whether the letter he delivered to Mr. Cameron was the same letter that was subsequently published as Mr. Lincoln's acceptance of Mr. Cameron's resignation. If it was, Mr. Chase and several others can affirm the fact, and Mr. McClure would thus be put to shame. If it was not the same letter—if a letter of a different import was subsequently prepared, apparently in reply to an apparent letter of resignation that was written *after* Mr. Stanton was installed as the War Minister—then Mr. McClure is right and Mr. Wilson is wrong. Let the truth of history be vindicated, no matter who falls thereby!

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR LOCATING THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION ON THE PROPER SITE.

Governor Geary's veto of the House of Correction bill is another step in the right direction, by which he atones, in part, for past blunders. He deserves credit for respecting the remonstrance of Councils, and for seeking to maintain the right of the people of Philadelphia to regulate their own affairs. If the Legislature will follow up this veto by a repeal of the unwise restriction prohibiting Councils from building the proposed edifice on the spot where, above all others, it should be built, viz., on the lot, owned by the city, adjacent to the Moyamensing Prison, this whole subject can be speedily disposed of in a satisfactory manner. One of the chief causes of the delay which has made the public so impatient is the impossibility of establishing the contemplated institution on the site pointed out by considerations of economy, convenience, and utility. It may seem very well, in theory, to locate a House of Correction in a rural district, but there is little prospect that such a scheme will work well in practice. Only a few persons, at best, can be furnished with suitable and useful agricultural labor on a farm of ordinary dimensions; and the idea of converting the bummers of the town into industrious and skilful farmers is totally fallacious. If they are ever to be made to work at all, they must be employed in mechanical or manufacturing pursuits; and for such employment the city affords better facilities than the country. Besides, the experiment can be tried on the ground adjacent to the prison for but a small fraction of the cost that will inevitably be incurred elsewhere, and this is a consideration of great importance in the present financial condition of Philadelphia. Tax-payers may well be alarmed at the prospect of spending several millions of money for a new site and new buildings, when a few hundred thousand dollars judiciously expended at the point we have indicated would better serve every important and useful purpose. They will also have good reason to regret the adoption of any policy which ignores the example of other cities and towns where Houses of Correction and Employment have proved successful. It is cells and workshops that are needed, not fields to be used as the play-grounds of indigent loafers.

It is a noteworthy fact that during the last few days the United States bonds of 1881 have commanded more than their face value in gold. Yesterday they were quoted at from 117⅛ to 117¼, while gold fluctuated between 116⅝ and 117. The credit of the Government is thus fully restored on one class of its securities, and the most skeptical capitalists are forced to acknowledge the ability and willingness of the American people to redeem their obligations in sterling coin. The increase in the gold value of the bonds has been so gradual that the general public are scarcely aware that they have now gone above par, but to all who remember how the national credit was for a time decried, and how often Democratic prophets predicted that the debt never would and never could be paid, the present position of the money market possesses a deep significance. The financial policy of the National Administration, and the stern denunciations of every form of repudiation by Congress and the people, are rapidly producing their legitimate results, and hastening the day when greenbacks will be worth their nominal value in gold, while the Government bonds will rise to as high a premium as they attained before the war. The first year of Grant's rule is about to close with a record of nearly one hundred millions of bonds purchased and a sale of sixty-three millions of gold, and it is not strange that such a record has completely paralyzed the depreciators of the national credit.

We hope that Congress will not be so ungracious as to refuse the modest request of the Franklin Institute, the City Councils, and the State Legislature, "to recognize the fact that the city of Philadelphia is, and of right should be, the place to hold, and that the year 1876 would be the time to inaugurate, an exhibition of the industry of all nations." Nowhere can one hundred years of American progress be more fittingly commemorated than in this city, and at no spot could a larger assemblage of American citizens and of foreign contributors and visitors be assembled.

Juan Fernandez, it is said, has been purchased by an enterprising German, who has exported thither a considerable colony of his countrymen and supplied them with suitable implements of agriculture. The popular notion of the island, derived from Robinson Crusoe, is a very incorrect one, and Mr. H. Kingsley, the most recent editor of Defoe's story, assures us that the two islands have nothing in common except caves and goats. Juan Fernandez is a long, rocky island somewhat larger than Jersey, and lying in the South Pacific, about 400 miles off Valparaiso, on the coast of Chili. If things have not deteriorated since Selkirk's time, the German colonists will have pleasant quarters—a climate so good that the trees and grass are verdant all the year round, and a soil so fertile that everything thrives luxuriantly.

THE DUNDAS ESTATE.

Considerable interest has been excited by a case brought up in the Supreme Court yesterday with regard to the administration of the estate of the late James Dundas, which unpleasantly involves certain of the executors. Mr. Dundas died on the 4th of July, 1865, and his will, which was dated March 15, 1865, was proven on the 10th of July, 1865, and letters testamentary were granted to the executors named therein, Joshua Lippincott, Richard Smethurst, and James Dundas Lippincott.

On the 9th of the following September the executors filed an inventory of the personal estate, which was appraised at $366,455 98, and of the real estate, which was appraised for the collateral inheritance tax at $655,455 98, making a total of $1,022,326 16.

The testator gave several cash legacies amounting to $22,500; an annuity of $10,000 to Mr. Joshua Lippincott, one of the executors; another annuity of $10,000 to Mrs. Agnes D. Lippincott, his wife; two farms to James Dundas Lippincott, another of the executors, and other bequests of books, furniture, etc., and directed that the remainder of his estate should be divided into forty equal shares or parts, to be divided among his nephews and nieces and their children.

One of the most important items in the list of the real estate of Mr. Dundas was the fine mansion at the corner of Broad and Walnut streets, and it is with regard to the alleged improper sale of this that the case now before the Supreme Court is chiefly concerned. Mr. Joshua Lippincott, one of the executors, and his wife, appear to have determined to obtain possession of this house, and the heirs contend that improper measures were taken to bid it in at a much lower figure than its actual value. The house and lot were appraised at $110,000, and were exposed for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, on the 27th of September, 1865, by James A. Freeman, auctioneer. The sale was advertised as an "executor's absolute sale," and the property was knocked down to Mr. Nalbro Frazier, the highest bidder, for the sum of $130,000. Mr. Frazier, with the consent of the executors, transferred the deed to Mrs. Lippincott on the 27th of October, 1865, and it is understood that he merely acted as her agent in making the purchase. The heirs contend that this sale was illegal, and they ask that it shall be declared void, or that the difference between the real value of the property and the sum paid for it by Mrs. Lippincott be assessed upon it. They charge that on the 10th of August Mrs. Lippincott applied to the Orphans' Court for permission to purchase, whereas at the time no notice had been given of the intention of the executors to sell the property. It was first brought to the notice of the public by an editorial article in one of the newspapers nine days afterwards, and the first and only advertisement of the property appeared in only one paper but thirteen days previous to the sale. No other notice of any kind appeared in any of the newspapers, and upon the property itself the only notice of the sale was one handbill, eighteen inches long, *which was placed behind a bush in front of the house.* No bill whatever was pasted upon the house or on the fences. No cards of admission were issued until about three days before the sale.

The heirs further contend that in February, 1867, over *two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold* were offered for the property, and that Mr. Lippincott said that that amount could not buy it.

These are in brief the facts of the case, and they certainly furnish ample grounds for the interference of the court. It is always considered a point of honor with executors to avoid even a shadow of suspicion, by refusing to purchase or to allow their relatives, if possible, to purchase property in their hands; but it is evident that Mr. Lippincott in this instance did not scruple to avail himself of his position to secure this house and lot at much less than its real value, and to prevent the sale from being advertised in such a manner as would attract the attention of persons disposed to bid upon it. The whole affair was discreditable in the highest degree, and we cannot see that there is much difference between abstracting so much money from the estate and selling it for the individual benefit of one of the executors for about half of its real value. It is clear that the court ought to order that the sale shall be set aside as void, or that Mr. Lippincott should be compelled to pay the full value of the property, the assessment to be as liberal as possible. If there is any partiality shown in a case of this kind, it should be in favor of the heirs, and the largest sum that, under any reasonable probability, could be realized by the sale of the property should be fixed upon as the rightful value.

CLOTHING.

THE STOLEN OVERCOAT.

It's my belief
An entry thief
Has stolen my overcoat!
And I'd be glad
If I only had
The gentleman by the throat!

Oh! what a sin!
He entered in
In darkness of the night
Sly as a mouse,
He robbed the house,
And quietly took his flight.

The Coat was old,
The fellow was cold,
And doubtless fancied this blue one;
But I think I'll call
At the GREAT BROWN HALL,
And buy me a splendid new one.

Oh! GREAT BROWN HALL!
Full of garments all
To take the place of the lost one;
I'll go and try;
And I'm sure I can buy
This morning, below the cost, one!

That's the idea, good friend! SELLING BELOW COST TO GET RID OF OUR WINTER STOCK!
No matter if an entry thief does steal your overcoat, we can replace it so cheap that it will be a pleasure to you to part with the old garment and buy a new one.
COME! Buy the overcoats of the GREAT BROWN HALL.

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Dreer's Extra Early, the earliest	$12	50c.
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With twenty other choice kinds; also, Early Cabbage, Lettuce, Radish, Cauliflower, Tomato, and other Seeds for sowing in hot-beds.
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Fine Clothing of all kinds always on hand.

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LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN CAMBRICS, BIRD'S-EYE, ETC. ETC.
MILLIKEN'S STITCHED SHIRT BOSOMS.
Prices Down to Gold Rates!

"IT IS A SAD MOMENT IN LIFE," SAID CYNIC. "WHEN YOU FIND THAT LOVE, GLORY, HAPPINESS, ARE ALTOGETHER NOT WORTH A GOOD CIGAR." "IT IS A SADDER MOMENT STILL," REPLIED HIS FRIEND, "WHEN YOU FIND THAT THE CIGAR ITSELF IS BAD."

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A full line of Colored Silks at $2.
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A splendid stock of Marseilles Quilts, from $2·50 up to $15.
Shawls, Kid Gloves, Corsets, Skirts, Hdkfs., etc.

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Low Prices for Spring Cassimeres for Boys' Suits.

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AT PANIC PRICES.
THE BEST LINEN HDKFS., TOWELS AND CUFFS, at 12½ cents, in the city.
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H. T. HELMBOLD claims a superior mode of extracting its virtues. The experiments were made while engaged in the DRUG business in the city of Philadelphia 19 years ago, prompted by the alarming increase of diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Urinary Organs existing in both sexes. These diseases were attracting as much attention as diseases of the Liver or any other organ of the body. Upon the sound and healthy condition of these organs, the nervous system and liver were involved, and the happiness of the entire human family depended.

The Buchu, acting favorably upon both Liver and Kidneys, to prepare it so that it would retain its strength and active principle was his aim. It must not be made as housekeepers make tea, by boiling. It is a delicate leaf, and its active principle would be destroyed by such a process. It must be prepared in VACUO, and of the long leaf, fresh and carefully selected.

THE SUPERIORITY OF MY MODE OF PREPARATION ACKNOWLEDGED. I now ship to the point (CAPE OF GOOD HOPE) where the leaves are gathered, large quantities of

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THE ARTICLE STANDS PRE-EMINENT, AND IS KNOWN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The first and most important object was to offer to the afflicted a remedy that was perfectly safe, and could be taken by adults—children. Ignorant persons, who pay no attention to dose, direction, or advice, might reason, "That if a teaspoonful taken occasionally did good, two would do better, and perhaps a bottle would cure in a day."

Many have broken down their health by dissipation, and on this principle, but they had been *years* in doing so.

What I would have understood is that no injury can arise from its use. It is as safe as any article of food, but patients must not expect any medicine to rebuild a wrecked or shattered constitution in a few days, and perhaps with a single bottle.

Notwithstanding the number of years I have been engaged in business, there may be those located at a distance that may not be aware of all the facts, and would like to be satisfied on all the points. Having been educated a druggist, I append the following:—

FROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMIST IN THE WORLD.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold. He occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise. WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,

"Firm of Powers & Weightman,

"Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia, November 18, 1854."

I propose to give evidence that this remedy is not a Patent Medicine. The objection which generally lies against all discoveries and inventions in medicine is "*Publicity*." If somebody should discover a remedy to prolong life, or an infallible cure for cholera or consumption, what a monster would he be to withhold his knowledge! We have yet to learn from what *chapter or verse in Scripture to quote*, "that men may not *heal others of their fellow-men of any disease*."

Nor have we asked *Pickwicks, Affected Prudes*, or, in short, *men who are possessed of every kind of sense but common sense, and all kinds of opinions but their own*. The Buchu is a good thing—it has hundreds of thousands of living witnesses to attest its virtue and commend it. It is the prejudice of bigots and the envy of "QUACKS."

We offer the following evidence:—

SEE JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.

SEE REMARKS MADE BY DR. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, A CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN, AND MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, IRELAND, AND PUBLISHED IN THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE KING AND QUEEN'S JOURNAL.

SEE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL REVIEW, PUBLISHED BY BENJAMIN TRAVERS, FELLOW OF ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON.

SEE PROF. DEWEES' VALUABLE WORKS ON THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

SEE REMARKS MADE BY THE LATE CELEBRATED DR. PHYSICK, PHILADELPHIA.

And most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:—

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate gland, and retention or the incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

CURE OF GRAVEL OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our country named J. B. Estell had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition in our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, etc.,

ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION OF LONG STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 5, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers. Yours truly,

THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO

Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.
And many others if necessary.

CURE OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION AND DECLINE OF A YOUNG LADY.

H. T. Helmbold:—

I have been giving your Extract Buchu to my daughter, who has been unable to sleep, very nervous, loss of appetite, general debility, and rapidly falling into decline—in fact, consumption was taken of. I was recommended to use your "*Buchu*" by a highly respectable lady of this place, who had given it to her son with complete success. My daughter had been troubled for a long time. I purchased one bottle some eight weeks since, which lasted one week, and from which she received great benefit, and induced me to purchase one-half dozen bottles, as I had tried many other remedies, and my family physician, to no avail. It is now more than two weeks since she has taken the last bottle, and I am happy to inform you of its complete success.

Very truly yours,

GEO. M. MARSHALL, Germantown, Pa.

Feb. 12, 1869.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU IS MORE STRENGTHening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer and more pleasant.

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CURE OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTION OF A PATIENT SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Penn., March 31, 1869.

EDITOR "COSMOPOLITE":—I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results, for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully, D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:—

Colonel DAN. RICE, Girard, Penn.
CHAS. STOW, Esq., Girard, Penn., editor *Cosmopolite*.
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Penn., attorney.
C. L. HINDS, Girard, Penn., attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Penn., attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Penn., merchant.
DAVID E. DAY, Girard, Penn., merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Penn., merchant.
B. C. ELY, Girard, Penn., druggist.

A PERMANENT CURE OF GRAVEL OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

BURNSIDE, Conn., Dec. 15, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "kidneys" and "bladder." I have been sometimes from twelve to fourteen hours, and wanted to make water every minute, and could not. Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me, if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire *Courier*, headed "Kidneys." I read it through, and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and got another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse (apparently.) When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine, and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "Buchu," and in the afternoon it had the desired effect.

I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield *Republican* is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher.

EDWARD L. HOWARD.,
Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford county, Conn.

REFERS TO

Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

DR KEYSER

is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery, of Philadelphia.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the question asked me to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effects on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, etc.

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Penn.

AUG. 11, 1865

A CASE OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:—

DEAR SIR:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medical preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Philadelphia.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

NEW YORK STATE VOL. INSTITUTE,
Corner of 5th av. and 76th st., Central Park.
[A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.]

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited, I am respectfully yours,

Colonel YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.

June 16, 1866.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, THE ONLY KNOWN remedy for diabetes, irritation of the neck of the bladder, inflammation of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, strangury or painful urinating.

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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, THE ONLY KNOWN remedy for dibetes, irritation of the neck of the bladder, inflammation of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, strangury or painful urinating.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD BE GIVEN FOR A BOTTLE, IF NECESSARY.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your "Buchu" has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your "Buchu." I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine (I would give $100 a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price), I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 78 Milton avenue, Rahway, N. J.

H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu."

J. W. SAVAGE, ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA BAU, President of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. BANTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. S. S. MERICK, Councilman.
LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.
J. B. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 5, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are hereunto attached are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY, Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

A CASE OF INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS AND GRAVEL.

From MORGAN, FEAZEL & Co,
GLASGOW, Missouri, February 5, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

Dear Sir:—About two years ago I was troubled with both inflammation of the Kidneys and Gravel, when I resorted to several remedies, without deriving any benefit whatever; and, seeing your EXTRACT BUCHU advertised, I procured a few bottles and used them. The result was a complete cure in a short time. I regard your EXTRACT BUCHU to be decidedly the best remedy extant for any and all diseases of the Kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire to do so.

Yours respectfully,
EDWIN M. FEAZEL.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL,
SALISBURY, N. C., March 10, 1866.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn:—

Dear Sir:—I wish you to send me one dozen of your Sarsaparilla Extract, and half a dozen of your Rose-wash.

Allow me to say that your preparations are very satisfactory, not only to the practitioner, but also to the patient, and I shall endeavor to bring them into universal use in this part of the country.

Please forward these medicines again as before, C. O. D., per express. I am, sir,

Very respectfully yours, etc.,
M. F. A. HOFFMAN,
Surgeon in charge of Hospital.

CERTIFICATE OF A DISTINGUISHED MIDWIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13, 1869.

Mr. Helmbold:—

Sir:—I have used your Extract Buchu with many of my patients, and can speak of it in the highest terms in every case, and consider it a valuable remedy, and one that should be in the hands of every midwife.

Very truly yours,
REBECCA STANTON, M. D.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 23, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, etc,

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-weekly *Telegraph*.

GREAT CURE OF DIABETES OF A LADY. FIFTY DOLLARS A BOTTLE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1870.

Dear Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—For the past eight months I have been suffering from *Diabetes*. I have consulted several of our leading physicians, but have failed to receive the slightest benefit from their costly medicines.

Four months ago I saw your advertisement in the "Herald." I was persuaded by a friend who had been benefitted by your WORLD-RENOWNED BUCHU. I purchased a bottle, took the contents, and was so relieved that I continued the use of it. THE DIABETES HAS ENTIRELY DISAPPEARED AFTER USING IT FOR THREE MONTHS. I WOULD GIVE $50 A BOTTLE if I could not get it at any other price.

I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from this disease.

Sincerely yours,
ANNA E. STOUGHTON,
No. 123 West Twenty-seventh street.

SPEEDY RELIEF FROM KIDNEY AFFECTION OCCASIONED BY ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1., 1870.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—On the 23d of August last, I received severe internal and external injuries, occasioned by an accident on a Philadelphia railroad car. On my arrival in New York, I was attended by Dr. WILSON, of East Fifty-fifth street, and another physician, whose name I do not now remember. After my wounds were dressed, I suffered for (3) three days intense agony from internal injuries, which affected my kidneys. I can say that after taking but three doses of YOUR EXTRACT BUCHU, I felt greatly relieved. I used the balance of the bottle, and am happy to state that since that time I have experienced no further difficulty.

Very truly yours,
P. H. KEARNEY,
No. 848 Third avenue.

I respectfully refer to either of the following gentlemen:—

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Esq., Editor of *Citizen and Round Table*.
B. F. CURTIS, Esq., No. 102 Greenwich avenue.
MORRIS PHILLIPS, Esq., Editor of *Home Journal*.
Hon. M. CONNOLLY, Register of City.
Messrs. PETTENGILL & BATES, Proprietors of *Hearth and Home*.
I. N. HUDSON, Esq., No. 41 Park Row.
Hon. NELSON J. WATERBURY.
Hon. JAMES E. COULTER.
And many others, if necessary.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New York, and No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with *fac-simile* of my chemical warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU IS pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, Consumption, Insanity, or Epileptic Fits ensue

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases of the Bladder Kidneys, or Dropsical Swellings,

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH; THEREFORE the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR ARE regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED BY HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cure secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is a certain cure for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY,

And all diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING. 2 26 8w

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26, 1870.

New York Cars.

One of the beauties of riding in a New York car is that you are never sure of getting a seat. Wherever you go there is a crowd. This is particularly true of the Third and Fourth avenue lines. There is positively no such thing as getting a seat there unless you get in at either terminus. Between them you stand no chance at all; and in the cars of the Third avenue especially the class of passengers is worse than those which of old times in Philadelphia used to fill the Second street stages. In the first place, the cushions are abominably dirty and smell like—a gardenful of dead meat. The passengers are mainly composed of artisans in the lower ranks of labor, sickly-looking manufactory girls, with complexions unhealthily bleached by the atmosphere of the prisons in which they have been breathing; paviors whose hands are caked with clay, and whose nails are inch-deep with extremely dirty dirt; fishwomen with the scales of their profession thick upon them, and bloated with a piscatorial flabbiness that is fragrant but not felicitous; coal-heavers from whose matted locks a spray of coal dust is shaken with every motion of the car. Oh, those Third avenue cars are sweet enough places to ride in, even when you are lucky enough to find a seat; what must they be when, as in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, you are obliged to stand? And wouldn't it be a healthy law that should forbid conductors taking fare from any passenger whom he was unable to furnish with a seat? The present system is tibial torture, and how the man or woman of many corns stands it is more than I can tell.

The "Twelve Temptation" Boys.

A day or two ago the business agent of the Grand Opera House got out a very neat dodge in the way of advertising. He quietly looked around for and procured the services of sixteen good-looking young fellows, between fifteen and twenty years of age, and attired them sumptuously in crimson and gold. He transmogrified them so completely that they were a pleasure to look at—very different from those flaunting scalawags in long shirts and many-colored ribbons who parade Broadway with brazen turbans on their heads, announcing various wares. They were all young; they were all good-looking, sound in mind and limb, shapely of person, and very picturesquely attired. Each carried a banner, and on each banner was inscribed *The Twelve Temptations*. In this style they paraded Broadway, eight on one side and eight on the other, attracting general observation and comment. The light air of the frosty morning was a fitting medium for their tinsel and gaudy colors to gleam through, and the youngsters evidently enjoyed the fun as much as any of the observers, when suddenly they were brought to a standstill by the stentorian voice of one of the Broadway squad, who arrested them then and there and carted them off to the Tombs. They had committed the crime of doing their duty, and of doing it in an exceedingly creditable manner, for it was no easy thing, in the face of the wind that was blowing, to maintain the broad advertising banners in an upright position. Alderman Miller, however, who happened for the moment to be supplying Judge Dowling's place, comprehending the facts at a glance, dismissed the case, and yesterday Mr. Page's sixteen *Twelve Temptation* boys were triumphantly parading Gotham's principal street.

Gone Up—Two More of Them.

Among theatres an epidemic of gone-upedness seems imminent. Opera bouffe burst only the other day. Since then the Tammany has breathed its last, and Italian opera has passed away to glory. Profound mystery enshrouds every one of these deaths. Mr. Grau allowed himself to be interviewed and sought to cover his deficit by glib statements to a friendly *World* reporter. Max Maretzek publishes a card, saying that the reason he brings his season to so abrupt a close is that Carlotta Patti's recent illness prevents her keeping her engagement with him. The Tammany is prudently silent, and conceals its ignominy under the blare of a complimentary benefit to its business agent, Mr. Morton. Maretzek has already had one or two "unpleasantnesses" (that's the euphemism) with his tenori and prime donne. After such splendid singing and acting as Lefranc gave us, and such sweet and graceful vocalization as that of Kellogg, it is a shame that they should be swindled out of their stamps. I presume that Maretzek will go back to making bricks. What's the "hods" to him? He has done opera *a la mort*; now let him do it *a la* mortar. With respect to Tammany I have only my regrets to offer that Mr. Leonard Grover, a gentleman possessed of so decided a genius for spending money, should not be equally talented in acquiring it. Whenever I used to see him he was the very ideal of a flushed man who enjoyed life. He accumulated flesh and felicity simultaneously; the assimilative qualities of soul and body seemed to be equally proportioned. I hope he will be successful elsewhere. Why don't he take hold of the Chesnut Street Theatre?

The Fat Men

have not increased the respect in which they were held by the ball they gave on Thursday evening. It was as largely attended as the first affair was, but not by any means so respectable. Its respectability was jeopardized by the presence of a bully named T. J. Coe, who is said to run a bar on Broadway, and to cherish a deep feeling of resentment against any one connected with the press. He committed an assault upon one journalist, and succeeded in throwing him downstairs. The doorkeeper of the ball (which was held at Irving Hall) was as bad in his way as the barkeeper was, presenting a bloated (what in figurative language is called "bloody") appearance, and appearing to consider every average size guest a first-class burglar, brought into being for his especial disgust. These little circumstances have done a good deal towards inducing the public to regard the Fat Men and their public receptions with profound aversion. What, quotha! Is it that an increase of flesh is incompatible with maintaining the feelings of a gentleman? Most I be less Chesterfieldian than my fellow-creatures because I am more chunky? Barnum's fat woman forbid!

The Latest Bogus Baron.

The Baron (or the Count) Von Bulow is at present in Elisabeth jail, where he is in imprisonment under various charges inconsistent with the character of a gentleman. But the question which agitates his former friends is, whether after all he may not be a genuine baron? His plausibility has secured him a large number of friends among the young of both sexes, connected in many cases with wealthy and influential families, and the probability is that enough interest will be felt in him to effect his release.

ALI BABA.

THE CADETSHIPS.

How Squire Biler's Boy Jake Got to West Point.

A Washington correspondent writes:—

The capital is greatly agitated just now on the question of the sale of cadetships. Members were never more reticent. It is as much as you can do to get a civil answer from them, and any allusion to the subject now uppermost in all minds brings you in such a harvest of withering looks, of scorching glances, that if you had asked the President of the Washington Temperance Society to take a social glass, the effect could not have been more startling. The gentlemen composing the investigating committee are shunned by the representatives of the nation as if they carried some fatal contagion with them, and it's common to hear along the street, as any of them passes, such mysterious remarks as, "There he goes." "He knows all about it." "Catch any foxes to-day, old boy?" "Who got the last pig by the ear?" and other kindred and equally civil observations. I have just learned that Representatives Finnigan and Fuddle are to be brought before the committee upon suspicion of having gratified two aunts with the appointment of their nephews at $500 a head. I know Fuddle well, and struck him this evening in a favorable frame of mind, just after dinner.

"Fuddle, they say you are in for it."

"They say be d—d! Don't know anything about it."

"Can't help that, old boy; statements have come before the committee implicating you, and they're bound to see the matter through."

"You don't say so!" exclaimed Fuddle, slightly alarmed and disposed to be a little more communicative.

"Fact—saw the documents myself."

Under ordinary circumstances Fuddle is a cool man. I have seen him stand up to Butler and take a hot-water shower-bath of Butlerian invective with no more sign of shrinking than if he had been a rhinoceros; but I must say that upon this occasion Fuddle's legs forgot their duty, and he developed symptoms of being knock-kneed that I never before suspected.

We withdrew from the gaze of passing worldlings, took something to disguise our agitation, and then Fuddle made a clean breast of it to me confidentially; and, although the committee have suspicions that I know all about Fuddle's case, they have not yet ventured to subpœna me. This really virtuous and upright member explained his case thus:—

"You see there was two on 'em wanted it. I'd knowed Sally Jones since she was a little gal. She never married, did Sally. She never had nothin' of her own to love; but when Sally's sister married and had a little boy, I took an oath I'd do for him one day or tother. I was up for Congress in Squire Biler's district, and the Squire went for me, supposin' I'd go for Squire's boy Jake for West Pint. It was sort o' this way. The Squire came to me, and says he—shaking a $500 greenback in his fist—'Fud,' says he, 'taters is riz, and so is flour, and times is d—d hard. There's my boy Jake, a likely lad, as 'ell make a good soger, and you're goin' to Congress, Fud, and have the 'pintin' of a feller to the Milertary Schule. Coal's $9 a ton, specie payments is no nearer than never, and there's Mrs. Fuddle, as hasn't had no new dresses, and the little Fuddles, as wants schuling,' and the Squire wiped his nose with the five hundred dollar greenback, and then licked it into an envelope, meanin' the same to go to Mrs. Fuddle. The tears come to my eyes so that I couldn't see what I was a doin', but when Tim Fuddle got to Congress, Squire Biler's boy Jake went to West Pint."

DOWN SOUTH.

General Forrest—A Negro Preacher's Exhortation—Swindling the Blacks—Hoarding Gold.

A friend who has just returned from a few weeks' pleasure tour through Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama, tells me that while at Selma he spent several hours with Forrest, of Fort Pillow notoriety. The latter declared that he was the worst maligned man living. He said some of the negroes at Fort Pillow were probably massacred, but it was not in accordance either with his order or wishes. A great many Confederates believed at that time that there ought to be some such massacre, in order to fire the Southern heart afresh. Such, however, were not his views. General Forrest further remarked that he was President of a railroad, and doing well. He was satisfied with the turn affairs were taking, believing that the white race would in time recover their proper relations with the blacks.

While at Selma my friend attended service one Sunday morning. The preacher soundly berated some of the congregation for not having voted, or for having voted the Democratic ticket, at the recent Alabama election. He assured them that unless they (the blacks) stuck close to their friends, the Republicans, the Democrats would get into power again and restore them all to a condition of slavery. At this a perfect howl went up from both the brethren and sisters. Further along in his discourse the preacher, in describing how sinners would go to hell, said:—"You will rush headlong down the precipice, as I saw a driver being run away with by two mules, the other day, and they were the ——looking mules you ever saw!"

Before the war Atlanta had but five or six thousand people. Now the population borders close on thirty thousand. The Jew element has been steadily increasing. My friend thinks many of the Jews are attracted thither by the opportunities offered for imposing upon the blacks. A few days before his arrival there the acquaintance he visited was called upon by a negro for information. The negro could not read, and wanted him to see if a receipt bill, given him by a Jew merchant, was right. After paying it, he, the negro, thought it did not leave him as much money as he ought to have. On looking at the bill the Atlanta gentleman discovered that the Jew had added in the account the figures of the year, viz., 1870, which were at the head of the bill. He immediately accompanied the negro to the store, when the Jew owner expressed himself as "very sorry at making the mistake," paid back the $18·70, and gave him a new bill.

Both the whites and blacks, particularly the latter, are given to turning everything into gold, and hoarding it away. Consequently brokers who have located themselves at Selma, Aberdeen, Macon, Atlanta, and other points, make a good thing of supplying them. Not unfrequently they charge the negro five, ten, and even fifteen cents more for gold than the market price. And then whenever the whites or blacks have any gold to sell they will not allow them for it within several cents of the market value.—*N. Y. Correspondence Chicago Journal.*

—A contemporary very cutely observes:—"A curious fact in connection with the criminal statistics of New York is, that men are most apt to commit offences against the law between the the ages of twenty and thirty." The reason for it is that they have sense enough to postpone such acts until they reach the years of discretion.

Incidentals.

—John Neal says that out of 544 cases brought before the Superior Court of Maine in six terms, only 99 went to a jury. That is, the people preferred the decision of a judge in 405 cases.

—There is a boy in Vermont who has eleven grandparents, and he proposes to give a party for them exclusively one of these days, although his five uncles and aunts, his thirty great uncles and aunts, his twenty-six great great uncles and aunts, and his forty second cousins may feel slighted.

—What do the Democratic papers of Oregon mean by such things? They are positively urging the State Convention to nominate a candidate for United States Senator "in order to prevent any misunderstanding or chicanery in the Legislature." Think of the Pennsylvania Legislature electing Cameron "to prevent chicanery," and don't do it.

—Somebody has revived this anecdote about John Phœnix:—He once hailed a German who was driving a baker's wagon on Montgomery street, San Francisco, with, "Hullo! I'll take one." "Vat you takes?" said the Teuton, pulling up. "A baked eagle," said Phœnix, pointing to "Eagle Bakery" painted on the wagon.

—Among the packages bid off at an auction sale of express packages in Hartford, last week, was a lot of love letters written by a young lady who, having married, requested her old lover to return them. The purchaser is heartlessly giving a series of evening readings from them at his boarding house.

—It is said an architect recently began the erection of a church near Troy, the agreement being that he should be paid upon the completion of the edifice, and that the wardens have now concluded, for some unexplained reason, not to erect the spire contemplated in the original plan. How to get the money is now the architect's daily study.

—The Albany *Express* is too hard upon the French Premier when it says that "Ollivier's disposition of the prefects confirms the popular impression as to the shifting, vacillating, subservient character of his Government." This world is all a fleeting show, and accordingly "shifting" is the natural order of things.

—A Leipsic paper recently printed this notice under the head of Deaths:—"To-day death tore away from us for the third time our only child, etc. L. A. V. and Frau," Another German paper had this announcement:—

"Last night at half-past three, God took to himself, during a visit to the grandparents, our only little daughter Antonie of teething. School-teacher S. and Frau."

—A Boston lecturer recently said that American society, looking to Judea for its inspiration, to Paris for its fashions, to England for its endorsement, and to the unknown future for its objects, has had a great want of substantial enjoyment. There is, the lecturer continued, a great deal of somnambulism in our intellectual life; school drill and college routine here do not seem to have been invented for creatures rational at the start. "Our metaphysics should be less vague and visionary; our politics less cumbrous; our theology less formal; our æsthetics less partial, than are those of other nations."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY, office Southwest corner of WALNUT and TENTH Streets. Incorporated February 3, 1847. Open for deposits and payments daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., and on Monday and Thursday afternoons from 3 to 7 o'clock. Interest five per cent. per annum from January 1, 1870.

President—JOHN WEGAND.

MANAGERS.

Charles Humphreys,	John C. Cresson,
Samuel V. Merrick,	John C. Davis,
William W. Keen,	Joseph B. Townsend,
Peter Williamson,	Rev. J. Lewis, M. D.,
R. Rundle Smith,	Jacob P. Jones,
A. J. Lewis,	William M. Tilghman,
Robert Toland,	Charles Wheeler,
Isaac F. Baker,	Saunders Lewis,
John Ashhurst,	John M. Cope,
Frederick Fraley,	Henry L. Gaw,
D. B. Cummins,	Henry Winsor,
Joseph S. Lewis,	John Welsh.

WILLIAM B. ROGERS, Jr., Treasurer.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS RECEIVED. [2 1 tus 8t

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 28

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 22 60t Treasurer.

☞ FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE BLADDER OR KIDNEYS, such as Non-Retention or Incontinence, Irritation, Inflammation, Stone, Calculus, Improper Deposits, Dropsical Swellings, etc. etc.
USE HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.
No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
JOSEPH LESLEY,
2 16tMSrp Secretary.

☞ HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 28

☞ MINISTERS, LAWYERS, ACTORS and Singers find beneficial results from the use of MURDOCH'S BRONCHIAL COMFITS. They are for sale by all druggists. 2 19 s2t*

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE constitutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 21

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 5w

☞ THE PARHAM SEWING MAGHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined.
1 26 No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 26

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 28

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. —Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 24

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 28

☞ DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 3 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets.

☞ JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S No. 21 S. Eighth Street 2 16 4w

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:—	
	Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·25
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank	$168,318·88
	Cash in Drawer	972·26
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadon,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL. JANUARY 1, 1870.

CAPITAL	$500,000·00
ASSETS	2,782,581·00
Losses paid since organization	23,000,000·00
Receipts of Premium, '69	1,991,837·45
Interest from investments, 1869	114,686·74
	$2,106,524·19
Losses paid, 1869, Jan. 1, 1870	1,035,366·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450·00
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846·00
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	55,708·00
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620·00
Loans on Collateral Security	22,556·00
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944·00
Accrued Interest	20,357·00
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198·00
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900·00
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000·00
	$3,783,561·00

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Chas. W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
Geo. L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-Pres't.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 2 10 5

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869,	LOSSES PAID IN 1869,
$810,000.	$144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $300,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·15

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keesler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 22S

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 1 26

INSURANCE.

PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Office—No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

Organized to promote Life Insurance among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Good risks of any denomination solicited.
Policies already issued exceeding

TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

This is a PHILADELPHIA COMPANY, and entitled to the special confidence of the community.

PERFECT SECURITY. LOW RATES.
SMALL EXPENSES. PURELY MUTUAL.
LOW RATE OF MORTALITY.

These conditions enable a company to give advantages which cannot be surpassed.
Policies issued on the Non-Forfeiture Plan.
Statistics show that the average mortality of Friends is nearly 25 per cent. less than that of the general population. 2 12 cos5p

A LOW RATE OF MORTALITY
MAKES
CHEAP INSURANCE IN A MUTUAL COMPANY.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
"National Life Insurance Company
OF THE U. S. A.,"
For the Year Ending December 31, 1869.

PRESIDENT,
CLARENCE H. CLARK.
CHAIRMAN FINANCE COMMITTEE,
JAY COOKE.
VICE-PRESIDENTS,
HENRY D. COOKE, E. A. ROLLINS.
SECRETARY AND ACTUARY,
EMERSON W. FEET.
MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
J. EWING MEARS, M. D.

Capital Stock paid in full...$1,000,000

Premiums received during the year	$532,803·03
Interest received from investments and income from all other sources	104,339·08
	$637,142·11

EXPENDITURES.

Life losses paid and surrendered policies	$44,422·12
U. S. and State Taxes	8,062·83
Commissions to Agents, salaries, medical examinations, advertising, printing, stationery, etc. etc	358,540·00
	$411,024·95

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1870.

United States and State Loans, Bonds and Mortgages, and Loans on Collateral Security	$1,160,537·12
Deferred Premiums and cash in hands of Agents	172,142·92
Cash on hand and in bank	109,863·66
Accrued Interest and all other Assets	23,961·55
	$1,466,505·25

2 19stuth6t

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL (23 months)	1092
NEW YORK (18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN (17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER (20 months)	669
EQUITABLE (17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the
ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16S

GREAT WESTERN
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,
No. 512 WALNUT St., Philada.

All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. [1 22 stuth2m
Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4S No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 10rp] HAVE ARRIVED.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & HUBER,
Successors to JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now closing out their entire stock of
Winter Goods,
Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 28 mws

MINERAL WATER.

"ALLEGHENY MINERAL WATER,"
VIRGINIA.

The undersigned, agents for the water of the above Springs, have a constant supply on hand.
For price and circulars apply to
MITCHELL & ALLEN,
10 thstu 1mrp No. 214 S. FRONT Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¾ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅛ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3⅛ by 5⅛ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3⅛ by 5⅛ inches; of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3⅛ by 6⅛ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3⅛ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3⅝ by 8⅝ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4¼ by 9⅝ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6⅛ by 9⅛ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be *s*. bossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

PRAYER ON THE MOUNTAIN.

BY REV. H. N. POWERS, D. D.

It is said that Jesus went up into a mountain apart to pray. If occasional seclusion was good for the Master, it is good for his disciples. For his spiritual interests man needs to go apart now and then to consider the true meanings of life, and the state and bearings of his own soul. Separate for a season from the din and struggle of the world, he can best discover how far he depends for his chief good upon what is material and unsubstantial, and how far the things of sense are controlling his inner life. As from the solitude of his contemplation he sees pleasure disrobed of its enchantments, the illusions that bewilder and lead astray, the toils that are inspired by covetousness and the interests that are begotten in lust and vanity, how the lustre dies from the splendors of wealth and place, and much that once looked so alluring in the eyes of sense grows hollow and ghastly in the awful radiance of eternity. Here, in sight of reality, he can take a juster estimate of his own character and resources, and the necessities of his immortal being.

But he must *go apart to pray*. To keep the childlike and confiding spirit of the true disciple, he must engage in special acts of devotion where no eye but that of the Divine One looks upon his retirement. Fatigued by the worries and anxieties of his earthly lot, he needs peculiar refreshment. Discouraged by manifold sights of falseness and vileness, he requires the inspiration that comes from contact with perfect purity. Exposed to malign assaults where his infirmity is greatest, and suffering afflictions that dash out the very sunshine of his delight, he needs the grace of an infinite sympathy and reinforcement to his deepest and most secret life. And so, praying in a spirit that renounces all falseness and impurity, clinging to the ineffable and all-sustaining love, resting heart and life and all its interests on the perfect friend who does not break the bruised reed nor quench the smoking flax, he is lifted out of his lower self, translated to higher moods and richer apprehensions of being, brought into blessed communion with the infinite heart, and appr opriates the life divine.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—Speaking of the consecration of Bishop Pierce, the *Standard of the Cross* says:—"It was a 'singing service' from beginning to end, all under the direction of the Bishop of Florida as chief chorister, and seems to have given as much delight to the musical tastes of the good people of Mobile as a first-class opera."

—The consecration in Mobile of Dr. Pierce as Bishop of Arkansas seems to have been the most advanced performance of the sort yet attempted. It was a singing service from beginning to end. Creed and prayers were all sung or intoned, and the red and pink doctors' hoods were worn as well as the more ecclesiastical millinery.

—At the convocation of Bishops, held by order of the Archbishop of Canterbury, February 11, it was unanimously resolved to appoint a committee of eminent and erudite scholars and divines, whose duty it shall be to report at a future meeting as to the advisability of a revision of both the Old and New Testament Scriptures. Several of the Bishops present cited portions of the present versions, which were pronounced either incorrect renderings of the original texts, or of doubtful authority and origin. Archdeacon Freeman informed the convention that Dr. Temple had authorized him to announce that his essays will not hereafter appear in the future editions of the "Essays and Reviews." Subsequently, at the suggestion of his friends, Dr. Temple said his essays would be published in the future editions of "Essays and Reviews," but as "matters written by Frederick Temple, and not as written by the Bishop of Exeter."

METHODIST.

—The vote of the laity (German district not included) of the Texas Conference, for lay delegation, is 1493 against 1.

—The Methodist church membership in this State numbers one hundred and twenty-eight thousand, with a ministry of seven hundred and thirty!

—Several independent Methodist churches in Baltimore and vicinity have formed a Fraternal Congregational Association. It is thought that Dr. Deems' Church of the Strangers, New York, will join them.

—British Methodism has contributed $26,000,000 for foreign evangelization; and the Wesleyan Society has more communicants in its mission churches than all other British missionary societies combined.

—The new Methodist church in Jackson, Mich., was dedicated on Sabbath, February 6. Bishop Simpson preached an excellent sermon, after which a collection, to cancel the church indebtedness, was taken up, and $30,000 were raised! The debt was about $28,000.

—The Rev. J. A. Williams, of the Bethany Independent Methodist Episcopal Church, has lately preached a sermon on "Our Church Growth and Prospects." In an appendix thereto we read that the two Independent churches in Baltimore, with the one in Cumberland, will form a Fraternal Congregational Association.

—Public opinion is evidently with the minority report in the matter of the alleged frauds in the Methodist Book Concern. This is partly because that report was the only one to mention the facts on which it was based, and partly because the majority report, which exculpated everybody from blame, was such a contradiction of their former report. The first report was unanimous, and asserted "great mismanagement and serious losses." The present report of the majority finds nothing "fraudulent or corrupt," and says that the testimony "failed to establish the allegation of losses." The *Methodist* says that it was only by sharp practice that the minority were enabled to publish their report at all, as the attempt was made to suppress it. But Dr. Slicer took it from the table and refused to give it up. An attempt was made to remove Dr. Lanahan, but was unsuccessful. The *Methodist* says that the reason why its editor refused to appear before the committee was because their object was to find out whether Dr. Lanahan had given him the information on which he based his editorial attacks on the management of the Book Concern.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Board of Missions, at a recent meeting, appointed the Rev. E. P. Livingston, of Bushnell, Illinois, Superintendent of Western Missions.

—Since the 19th of December, 1868, eighty-two persons have been received into the First Presbyterian Church, Galveston, Texas, fifty on examination, and thirty-two by certificate.

—Communion was held in the Second United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, Pa., Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., pastor, on the second Sabbath of February. Thirty members were added to the roll, fourteen of whom were from classes in the Sabbath-school.

—The will of the late John M. Hill, Esq., of Nashville, Tenn., bequeaths $20,000 of his large estate to the First Presbyterian Church of Nashville. It is intended to be a perpetual endowment fund. The interest on $10,000 is to go towards educating ministers of that congregation, and on the other $10,000 towards the support of the poor of the church.

—On a late Sabbath forty-seven new members were added to the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, (Rev. W. C. Jackson, pastor), Lombard street, above Nineteenth. The congregation have just commenced the erection of a new church edifice at Nineteenth and Fitzwater streets. It will have a front of sixty feet and a depth of one hundred and two feet.

—A new Reformed Presbyterian congregation is about to be organized in the upper part of the city of New York, to be called "the Fourth Reformed Church." It is an offshoot of the Third Church, in Twenty-third street, recently under Rev. Dr. Sloane, and now has about one hundred regular members, while the attendance at the services, especially on Sunday evenings, has been quite large. Rev. J. M. Johnson, of Washington, has been engaged to supply the pulpit.

—From the New York *Evangelist* we learn that the average work of the New York Port Society for each week is as follows:—Number of meetings, 25; attendance of seamen alone, 1000; visits to vessels and boarding houses, 1050; number of seamen signing the pledge, 30; pages of tracts distributed, 4000; volumes of books, 150; Bibles and Testaments, 75; packages of reading matter to crews, 30. Six missionaries and three ordained ministers are in constant service, and the Gospel is regularly preached at their church, and two flourishing missions; and these means have been so blessed that dance-houses in the neighborhood have been closed, some of the vilest localities made safe at night, while scarcely a week has passed without instances of conversions.

—The Presbyterian Church of Ireland held its General Assembly the last week in January. The great work was the adapting of itself to the new relations with the Government. As the *Regium Donum* is now withdrawn, each minister, it was decided by the Assembly, is to commute with Government, so as to form a fund called the Commutation Fund. To this will be added the sustentation fund, which is to be raised by each church contributing at the rate of a penny a week for each of its members. The two funds will secure each pastor a salary of £100. Any church which wishes to add more for its own minister can do so. The *Nonconformist* calls the Irish Church the stingiest ecclesiastical body in Christendom, and evidently thinks the present plan not the best to cultivate liberality.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Rev. Leonard W. Bacon has tendered his resignation as pastor of the New England Church in Williamsburg, and the resignation has been accepted.

—The Congregational Churches in Missouri now number nearly sixty. About eight of them are self-sustaining, while the others are still fostered by the Home Missionary Society. Last autumn special means were taken to strengthen these churches, by the employment or encouragement of evangelists.

—The Rev. Messrs. Smith and Hobart, respectively the agents of the American Missionary Association and of the Home Missionary Association, were present, a short time since, at a prayer meeting of the church in Washington, on their return from the South. Both agreed that the prospects of Southern Congregationalism were far from flattering. The church at Memphis is almost ruined by intestine divisions; that of New Orleans is hardly self-supporting. No church south of the Potomac is stronger than the little church of Fairfax, Virginia, and that has about thirty members, and a pastor supported by the Home Missionary Society. Most of those who migrate southward do it for the sake of making money; and to make money there, it is generally necessary to divest oneself of every Northern element.

BAPTIST.

—The Lee Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, New York, is to be deprived of the further pastoral care of the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, who intends to branch out on the "Open Communion" basis, with a fair prospect of success.

—The pastor of the Spruce Street Baptist Church, Dr. Smith, has gone to Florida to recruit his shattered health. Dr. Weston, of the Crozer Institute, supplies his pulpit.

—The Baptist churches in the consolidated city of Philadelphia now number forty-two. About one-half of them have been refreshed, more or less, of late, with revival influences, and report additions by baptisms.

—Old "landmarkism" among the Southern Baptists is Baptist doctrine of the straitest sort. In its interest a South Carolina Baptist Union has just voted that, in the discussion on the subject between Elders Graves, of the *Baptist*, and Jeter, of the *Religious Herald*, "we agree with the latter to repudiate all Campbellite and Pedobaptist immersions as unscriptural and invalid," and that this point "is vital to the Baptist denomination."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ZELL'S POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA,
L. COLANGE, Editor.

The BEST, LATEST and CHEAPEST ever published, is not only a COMPLETE ENCYCLOPEDIA, written SINCE THE WAR, hence the only one giving any account of the LATE BATTLES, and those who fought them, but is also a thorough and

COMPLETE LEXICON,
A GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD,
A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,
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and the only book containing all these subjects. The more than 2000 ILLUSTRATIONS, on every variety of subject, alone will cost over $10,000. No other work is so fully and so well illustrated.

VIEWS OF CITIES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PLANTS, ANIMALS, MACHINERY, GREAT MEN AND WOMEN, &c., &c., &c.

Total cost, bound, to SUBSCRIBERS ONLY, $27.50, *a saving of more than $100 over other similar works.* A 50 cent specimen number, containing 40 pages and 78 pictures, will be sent free for 10 cents. Agents and Canvassers wanted. Sold only by subscription.

Address T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Philadelphia.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 9 25

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FARREL, HERRING & CO.
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Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes
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Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
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DYEING AND SCOURING.
JOSEPH MOTTET,
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FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
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FINANCIAL.
NEW LOAN.
City of Allegheny Six Per Cents,
FREE OF STATE TAX.
We are offering a limited amount of this Loan
At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.
The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.
We recommend them as an unquestionable security for investment.
The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
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JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
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Dealers in Government Securities
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
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COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 11 8m

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MARCH COUPONS WANTED.

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BOUGHT AND SOLD.
1 5 3m

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No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

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Most complete facilities for Collecting Maturing Country Obligations at low cost.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 26

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American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
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WE OFFER FOR SALE
$1,000,000
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AT 87½,
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LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.
THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER
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AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.
The Bonds are Coupons of $1000 Each, with Right of Registration.
$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as
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A DESIRABLE HOME SECURITY,
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Over 7 Per Cent. Guaranteed.
The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of THE PHILADELPHIA AND DARBY RAILROAD STOCK, the dividends on which are GUARANTEED and paid by the CHESNUT AND WALNUT STREETS RAILROAD COMPANY, on the first days of July and January in each year, under the terms of the Lease recently executed for 999 years. The par value of the shares is $20, and the entire Capital Stock consists of only 10,000 shares.
We are authorized to sell a limited amount of this Stock at the low price of $11 25 per share, thereby yielding to the purchaser over 7 per cent., dividend guaranteed by a Railway corporation representing over $1,000,000 of property.
We refer to C. Colket, Esq., President Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company, or to S. Gross Fry, Esq., President Philadelphia and Darby Railroad Company, as to the character of the security.
Copies of the Lease can be obtained at our office.
BOWEN & FOX,
No. 13 Merchants' Exchange,
2 24 thstuStrp* PHILADELPHIA.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
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THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST
SAFE DEPOSIT
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For SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.
The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.
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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. Estate of JACOB RIDGWAY, deceased.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
On Tuesday, March 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property:—
No. 1. FOUR TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1134, 1136, 1138, and 1140 Otis street, and four two-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1135, 1137, 1139, and 1141 Hewston street, Eighteenth ward. All those 8 two-story brick messuages and the lots of ground thereunto belonging, situate on Otis street (formerly Wood street), the lot containing in front on Otis street about 55 feet 6½ inches, and extending in depth along Girard avenue about 131 feet 10 inches to Hewston street, on which it has a front of about 55 feet 4 inches. Four houses front on Otis street, and four in the rear of Hewston street.
No. 2. TWO TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1130 and 1132 Otis street, and two two-story brick Dwellings, 1131 and 1133 Hewston street. All those 4 two-story brick dwellings, and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on Otis street; the lot containing in front on Otis street about 26 feet 2½ inches, and in depth 131 feet 10 inches to Hewston street. Two houses front on Otis street and two on Hewston street.
No. 3. TWO TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1126 and 1128 Otis street, and two two-story brick Dwellings, 1127 and 1129 Hewston street. All those four two-story brick messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on Otis street; the lot containing in front on Otis street about 26 feet 2½ inches, and in depth 131 feet 10 inches to Hewston street. Two houses front on Otis street and two on Hewston street.
No. 4. TWO TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1122 and 1124 Otis street, and two two-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1123 and 1125 Hewston street. All those four two-story brick messuages, and lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on Otis street; the lot containing in front about 26 feet 6½ inches, and extending in depth 131 feet 10 inches to Hewston street. Two houses front on Otis street and two on Hewston street.
No. 5. FOUR TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1137, 1139, 1141 and 1143 Berks street, and four two-story brick Dwellings, 1134, 1136, 1138 and 1140 Hewston street. All those eight two-story brick dwellings, and lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on Berks street, formerly Vienna street; the lot containing in front about 55 feet 9½ inches, and in depth along Girard avenue about 120 feet 2 inches to Hewston street, on which it has a front of about 55 feet 3 inches. Four houses front on Berks street and four on Hewston street.
No. 6. TWO TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1133 and 1135 Berks street, and two two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1130 and 1132 Hewston street. All those four-story brick dwellings, and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on Berks street; the lot containing in front on Berks street about 26 feet 4 inches, and in depth about 120 feet 2 inches to Hewston street. Two houses front on Berks street and 2 on Hewston street.
Clear of all incumbrance.
A plan may be seen at the auction rooms.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 14 26 3 5 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—ESTATE OF Jacob Gardner, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Modern Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 903 Wood street, west of Ninth street. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, March 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of Jacob H. Gardner, deceased, viz.:—All that two-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Wood street, 13 feet 11 inches west of Ninth street, Thirteenth ward; containing in front on Wood street 17 feet, and in depth 62 feet.
By the Court, JOSEPH MEGARY, Clerk O. C.
ANN GARDNER, Administratrix.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 14 26m 5 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 45

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstusim

PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.
BLASIUS BROS.,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
2 18 PHILADELPHIA.
ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
26 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

WANTS.
TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 15 1m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
108 CHURCH Street (Old Store).

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 44 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wfmz

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale No. 1835 Mervine street.
NEAT FURNITURE, OVAL MIRROR, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.
March 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1835 Mervine street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, above Montgomery avenue, by catalogue, the neat furniture, comprising handsome walnut parlor furniture, hair cloth, handsome etagere, centre and bouquet tables, oval pier mirror, oak dining-room and sitting-room furniture, extension table, side-boards, china and glassware, walnut and cottage chamber furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, Brussels and ingrain carpets, kitchen furniture, etc. 2 26 2t

Public Sale.
LEASES OF CITY WHARVES.
On Tuesday.
March 1, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for the term of one or three years, the following-named Wharves and Landings:—
Bridesburg Wharf, on the river Delaware.
Cumberland Street Wharf, on the river Delaware.
Marlborough Street Wharf, on the river Delaware.
Prime Street Wharf, on the river Delaware.
Vine Street Wharf, on the river Schuylkill.
By order of J. H. PUGH, Commissioner.
2 24 4t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
March 1st, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange.
FOURTEENTH AND BUTTONWOOD, N. W. corner—Modern Residence.
MARGARETTA, No. 148—Genteel Dwelling.
FOURTH (North), No. 476—Genteel Dwelling.
CROWN, No. 840—Genteel Dwelling.
GROUND RENTS—$105, $180, $27, $24, $95, $61 50, $24, $36.
OLD YORK AND GERMANTOWN ROADS—Hotel and large lot, known as the "Rising Sun."
WALNUT, No. 2032—Very elegant Residence, lot 50 feet front, 230 feet deep.
WALNUT, No. 1913—Elegant brown-stone Residence.
ELEVENTH (South), No. 908—Store and Dwelling.
SPRING GARDEN, No. 1206—Modern Residence.
CHESTER COUNTY, Chester Valley, at Gordon Station, elegant Country Seat and Farm, 92 acres.
FIFTEENTH (South), No. 1116—Modern Dwelling.
ASHMEAD, No. 215—Germantown. Stone Dwelling.
CAMERON, No. 1806—Genteel Dwelling.
SOUTH, No. 1914—Store and Dwelling.
NINTH (South), No. 726—Modern Dwelling.
POPLAR, VINEYARD AND GEARY, Fifteenth ward—Large lot.
ELLSWORTH, Nos. 2119 and 2121—Genteel Dwellings.
AITER—Nos. 2112 and 2114—Genteel Dwellings.
BAINBRIDGE (formerly Shippen) Street, No. 314—Tavern and Dwelling.
65 shares Union Mutual Insurance Co.
13 shares Central Transportation Co.
500 shares New Creek Coal Co.
$1000 bond New Creek Coal Co.
575 shares Philadelphia and Oacupano Sulphur Mining.
8 shares Philada. and Southern Mail S S. Co.
10 shares National Bank of Commerce.
100 shares American Button Hole Machine.
27 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.
50 shares Girard National Bank.
70 shares Commercial National Bank.
100 shares Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.
75 shares Philadelphia and Germantown Railroad.
74 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad.
50 shares Potter County and Sunbury Lumber and Coal.
2 shares Homestead Life Insurance Co.
24 shares Reliable Insurance Co. 2 25 2t
100 shares Empire Transportation Co.
20 shares Commonwealth National Bank.
Catalogues now ready.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.,
On Monday Morning,
Feb. 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 2 22 5t

SALE OF 5000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
March 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 2 23 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday morning,
March 3, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 2 25 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
March 4, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. 2 26 5t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).
CARD.—We have established TUESDAY throughout the year for the sale of nothing but first-class NEW FURNITURE. Our first sale will take place on TUESDAY, March 1, and solicit the same from manufacturers. Those wishing to contribute to this sale must make immediate application to secure a position in the catalogue, and goods must be in store on Saturday, 26th.
Particular attention paid to Out-door Sales at moderate rates. 2 23

A. BARLOW will make his First Sale at the Warerooms, No. 1117 Chesnut street, on TUESDAY, March 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., of a superior lot of Cabinet Furniture, all of his own manufacture, consisting of a great variety of Chamber Suits, Sideboards, Bookcases, etc. Also, a great variety of Furniture from first-class manufacturers, consisting of Parlor Suits, in Brocatelle, Plush, Rep and Hair Cloth; Centre Tables, Etageres, Dining Tables, and a variety of Hair Mattresses; also, a fine assortment of French Plate Mirrors. All goods warranted. 2 26 3t

POSITIVE SALE OF 100 OIL PAINTINGS,
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS,
March 2 and 3.
Embracing the usual variety of landscapes, marine views, cattle and fruit pieces, all mounted in fine gold-leaf frames. The above invoice must be sold without the least reserve, to make room for one of the largest sales ever held in this city. Now on exhibition in the galleries up stairs. 2 26 4t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.
SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
On Monday,
Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will be sold—
MODERN THREE-STORY RESIDENCE, No. 609 S. Tenth street.
Executors' Peremptory Sale—STORE and DWELLING, Ridge road and Green street. 2 21 6t

Sale at No. 1525 Spring Garden street.
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Elegant 7-octave Piano-forte, Superior Sideboard, Fine Brussels and other Carpets, etc.
On Tuesday Morning,
March 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1525 Spring Garden street, by catalogue, the entire very superior household furniture, comprising walnut hair-cloth parlor suit; elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by the Union Company, equal to new; superior walnut sideboard; extension table; bookcase; handsome lounge; superior Spanish chair; fine Brussels and other carpets; china and glassware; kitchen utensils; oil cloth, etc. The house is to rent. 2 23 6t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
Sale at No. 1925 Wallace street.
ELEGANT WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD SCHOMACKER PIANO-FORTE, RICH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, ETC. ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
March 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1925 Wallace street, will be sold, by catalogue, the handsome household furniture, comprising rich walnut Turkish parlor suit, garnet plush; superior rosewood 7-octave Schomacker piano-forte; marble-top centre tables; oiled walnut chamber furniture; curled hair mattresses; large double walnut wardrobe, elegant walnut sideboard; extension dining table; walnut cane seat chairs; Brussels, and tapestry, and ingrain carpets; English silver-plated ware and cutlery; chinas; glassware, etc.
The furniture was made to order, and is in excellent condition
Can be examined early on morning of sale.
Catalogues now ready at the auction store. 2 26 3t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.
Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see *Public Ledger*. 1 13
N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

SALE OF FURNITURE BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.
At Concert Hall Sales Room, No. 1219 Chesnut street,
On Monday Morning,
Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock, comprising the entire stock of a first-class manufacturer, consisting of bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, chamber suits.
Also, parlor suits, in plush, hair cloth, and terry.
Also, the entire household furniture of dwelling, including velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, etc., the whole to be sold without reserve, by order of the assignee. 1t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 506 MARKET Street.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday morning, February 28,
At 10 o'clock, including a large line of ladies', misses', and children's city-made goods, to which we invite the attention of the trade.
N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. 2 24 3t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. (11 9 t
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WATT-DIAMOND CONTEST.

Meeting of the Legislative Committee.

The committee of the Legislature having in charge the contested election case of Watt vs. Diamond, of the First Senatorial District, assembled in Select Council Chamber this morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. L. C. Cassidy and Mr. George McGowen represented Mr. Diamond, and Messrs. J. A. Simpson and Lewis W. Hall Mr. Watt. James L. Graham, of Allegheny, President.

The first witness sworn was Mr. Quinn, the object being to prove fraudulent assessments and voting.

Mrs. Quinn—I reside No. 822 Stewart street, below Tenth; have lived there nine years; it is in the Seventh division of the Third ward; I have three sons—James, Matthew, and John; James is thirty-seven, Matthew twenty-three; both were home last election day.

Mrs. Susan Cooper (colored) sworn—I reside No. 725 Fallon street; have lived there nine years; Seventh division, Third ward; James Brogan did not reside there last summer; do not know such a man; no man of that name ever lived there; there are houses in the rear; white people all occupy them; they are on Hubbell street.

Mr. Simpson here called attention to the fact of James Brogan having been assessed at No. 725 Fallon street, and on the list he appears as having voted.

Mrs. Patrick Nolan affirmed—I reside No. 717 Stewart street; have lived there eight years; I do not know Patrick Nichols; no such man ever lived with me; my husband Patrick is the only man in the house.

Mrs. McNichols sworn—I reside back of No. 833 Catharine street; I do not know Mr. King; I have lived there two years; no such person as John King lives there; next door lives a man named John Herring; I do not believe he is a voter at all.

Mrs. Cummings sworn—I live No. 719 Christian street; have lived there twenty-one years; no one resides there but my own family; I do not know Henry Cafin; my husband, Henry Cummings, lives there.

Mrs. Bridget Develin sworn—I reside No. 911 Catharine street; have lived there eleven years; I have no family; I keep boarders; Michael Develin lives there; I do not know how old he is; he is not my son.

Mrs. Edward Devine affirmed—I reside No. 715 Hubbell street; have lived there twelve years; Michael McBride resides there; has for three years past; has been in the country since he was nine years old; I do not know his age, but he is a man anyhow.

Margaret Revel sworn—I reside No. 712 Montcalm street; have lived there seventeen years; my son, John Rivel, resides there; I had a gentleman boarder who lived there last May; Thomas Granahan did not live with me; a Mr. Granahan lives on the opposite side.

Joseph McSorley sworn—I reside in the rear of No. 821 Essex street; I am not a citizen; I was not in the city or State last October; I have a brother William; he is not a citizen; he resides with me.

Joseph McSorley, Sr., sworn—I reside back of No. 821 Essex street; I am not a citizen; did not vote last October; my son is not a citizen.

Michael Dowling, Jr., sworn—I reside at No. 706 Fallon street; have lived there five years; my father did live there; he died January 15, 1870; no other male persons resided there last October; no person named John Tiney lived there last October; there is no house back of mine.

John L. Roberts sworn—I resided back of No. 9 Mead street last election, First division, Fourth ward; have lived there nine years; am well acquainted in that ward; I was at the polls nearly all day; I saw parties of strangers voting; they hit a man in the jaw, and claimed to be Baltimore roughs; they voted on the name of George Haines, No. 25 Mead street, who I knew had moved away; also on the name of Samuel McFadden, No. 738 Swanson street—he was away at sea; also on the name of Mr. Friedman, who was also at sea; also on the name of Patrick Herrington, No. 608 Penn street; he was down the bay oystering, having left the day before the election; there were nine in the party; they came there twice, first about dinner hour, they then went to the Sixth division, and came back in about hour; they voted in the name of a Mr. McShane; I told Sergeant Whalen to arrest one of them; he told me to go to ——; he would arrest me; I was told Bill McMullin led them; he was pointed out on the other side of the street; I was told Mr. Diamond was also present, but I did not know him; some of them when they voted would not kiss the Book, but kissed their thumbs; I am employed in the Water Department; I held the window-book part of the time; they crowded us off the cellar door from which we voted; Bill McMullen afterwards asked us into to take a drink; I suppose it was McMullin, because the fellows said "Mullie" wants us to take a drink.

Charles Peak sworn—I reside at No. 617 Wharton street, Eighth division, Second ward; had lived there three years last December; am pretty well acquainted; was about the polls all election day; saw about eight or ten or twelve men, strangers, form a line about noon; I saw Mr. Anthony Laws with them, also a man named McGonigal, also a man named Smith, a police officer, in citizen's dress; there were no voters at the time; they started to vote; the first wanted to vote on the name of a man at Third and Wharton streets; I ascertained if the man lived there; found he did not; he was not allowed to vote; I went away to get parties to drive them away; when I returned they had left; they were Baltimoreans; none of them voted that I know of; I first saw them about noon; had seen them there before on election days; I am Supervisor of the Second ward.

Joseph Watson sworn—Reside No. 1224 South Fifth street; I was about the polls all day; I had the outside window book of the Eighth division Second ward; I am well acquainted in the ward; I was present when the strangers came to vote; they tried to vote on several names, but none of them got to vote; they raised a row and dragged me out in the street and ordered a police officer to arrest me; the officer helped to drag me away; his name is Smith; I ordered him to arrest some of the party, but he refused; he was dressed in uniform; I cannot say he actually dragged me away.

Question by Mr. Cassidy—Did you not meet Mr. Hassett, judge of the Sixth division, the day after the election and talk to him about changing the vote of his division for Watt? No, sir.

Did you speak to him on that subject at any time? No, sir.

Did you offer him $200 to change the vote? No, sir.

Did you induce him to change the vote for alderman? No, sir.

Mr. Hall at this juncture announced that a number of witnesses had been subpœnaed and some did not come, and others refused peremptorily to come. He now desired to know if they had any further power as they were now at the end of their tether.

Mr. Graham was of the opinion that attachments could be issued but would not say.

Mr. Cassidy suggested that witnesses be examined who can be obtained, and that the question of attachment be left open until the committee returns to Harrisburg, when the Senate will probably decide the matter.

The committee finally agreed to adjourn to meet again at 8 o'clock this afternoon

NEW CHAPEL TO BE DEDICATED.—To-morrow the new chapel of Christ M. E. Church, Thirty-eighth and Bridge streets, West Philadelphia, will be consecrated with appropriate ceremonies. This church has been in process of erection for two years past. On the occasion of the dedicatory services, Rev. Bishop Simpson, D. D., Rev. Dr. T. M. Eddy, of Baltimore, Rev. Dr. B. J. Ives, of Auburn, N. Y., and others will officiate. Rev. H. A. Cleveland is the pastor. He will also take part in the exercises. The new edifice cost $50,000. It is constructed of Trenton brown stone, and in the early English style of architecture. It has accommodations on the first floor for Sunday School, Bible, church, and infant classes, and all its rooms can be, by a simple device, easily thrown into one. At the back of the Sunday-School room, and communicating with it, is the pastor's study. In this is located a spiral stairway, leading to the pulpit recess on the first floor. The effect of the audience-room, which is entered by two large stairways at the front, is rendered very pleasing by richly-toned windows, delicately tinted walls and ceilings, and exquisitely wrought wood-work in the high-pitched and open timber roof.

ASSAULTING A COLORED LAD.—Peter Kane was arrested at Spruce street wharf yesterday for assault and battery on a colored lad. Officer Ehrenberg arrested Kane and was assaulted by him. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Dougherty, and was put under $1200 bail to answer.

BADLY BURNED.—About 5 o'clock this morning, Mr. Middleton, residing at No. 1510 Pearl street, met with an accident. He was making a fire in the stove, and, to increase the flame, he poured coal oil on the burning wood. An explosion was the result, and Mr. Middleton was badly burned.

LODGERS.—There were 95 lodgers in the Third District Station House last night; 63 males and 32 females.

ICE IN THE DELAWARE.—The Delaware is full of floating ice. The cakes are three inches in thickness.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT WELSH TO THE INMATES OF GIRARD COLLEGE.—The following is the address delivered yesterday afternoon, at Girard College, by Mr. William Welsh, President of the Board of Trusts, to the orphans and officers of that institution. The occasion was the formal taking possession of the college by the board:—

ORPHANS AND OFFICERS OF GIRARD COLLEGE.—It devolves upon me as President of the governing body to announce to you, officially, that all control over the charitable trusts held by the city of Philadelphia, including this institution and its inmates, has, by an amendment of the charter, passed from Councils to fifteen city officers called Directors of City Trusts.

Twelve of them are permanent directors appointed by the judges of our courts, acting together as a board of appointment, the others are the Mayor of the city and the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils.

In notifying you that these Directors of City Trusts are now the governors of this institution, it affords me pleasure to make the distinct avowal, that this change, made at the instance of those who pray for the fatherless children and widow, is solely designed to promote the charitable intentions of the testators without intending to censure any person who now is or ever has been connected with these charities.

It also affords me pleasure to state that all the officers and servants of the college will be continued, if efficient; but if inefficient, it is hardly likely that any political or personal influence will be strong enough to continue them in office.

The Directors of City Trusts will endeavor strictly to comply with all the instructions in Mr. Girard's will—"boys will not be allowed to remain in the college if, after the use of mild means, they are unfit companions for the rest"—"habits of industry" will be inculcated, if necessary, by obliging every boy to acquire some department of handicraft, that he may become skillful and steady in applying his powers. The will also enjoins that all the instructors and teachers in the college shall take pains to instil into the minds of the scholars a love of truth—as the herding of boys in large sections, the change from one section to another before any deep affection for the governess or prefect can be generated, and the rigidity of discipline consequent upon the present congregate system, are less favorable to the development of a love of truth and other virtues than the family system, the Board of City Trusts will, at an early day, be called on to consider what change may be necessary to carry this important moral requirement of the will into full effect. All that laymen can do will undoubtedly be done to instil into the minds of the scholars "the purest principles of morality," as revealed in God's Word, "so that on their entrance into the active life, they may, from inclination and habit, evince benevolence toward their fellow-creatures."

Yonder marble statue of the young soldier at rest, but fully equipped for duty, serves not only to commemorate the twenty-three graduates of the college, who, "in the recent contest for the preservation of the American Union, died, that their country might live;" but it will also serve to remind each director and officer that the testator of this munificent charity earnestly desired that the spirit of patriotism should be fostered in the breast of each pupil. As long as the life-like statue of the benedicent founder of this institution continues to stand in the vestibule of the college, as the guardian of Mr. Girard's mortal remains there entombed, so long may the Directors of City Trusts be the faithful guardians of the spirit of his last will and testament.

It only remains for me, in the name of the board, to authorize the officers of the college to continue as heretofore at their respective posts, subject to the authority of the Directors of City Trusts, and obeying the rules of the college as far as they are applicable to the altered circumstances of the institution. I close by presenting to the orphans and officers of the college, through you, President Allen, the President of Common Council, and my other colleagues in the direction of the college; his Honor the Mayor and the President of Select Council being unavoidably absent from the city.

HOUSE ROBBERY—CAPTURE OF THE BURGLARS.—Policeman Ryan, of the Eighth district, while patrolling his beat on Friday night, noticed a light in the third story of the dwelling of Mr. Casper Heft, No. 513 Franklin street, and knowing the family to be absent from the city, concluded that burglars were upon the premises. He secured the services of Sergeant Jones, and a search was made. They found that the kitchen window had been pried open. On entering the house and proceeding up-stairs, they came across two burglars hid away in a closet. The men were taken into custody, and afterwards recognized as old offenders against the law. They gave the names of Henry Buck and Charles Harris. The latter resisted Policeman Ryan, whereupon the officer drew his club and used it pretty freely on the head of the unruly prisoner. Finally Harris agreed to go quietly to the lock-up. The thieves had thoroughly ransacked the dwelling. Every bureau drawer and trunk was turned upside down, and the contents scattered over the floors. The thieves had gathered together everything of value, and were in readiness to carry off the goods when the descent was made upon them. On the persons of the accused were found a "jimmy," a watch, and promissory notes belonging to Mr. Heft, matches and other articles. The promissory notes were found stuffed in a stocking worn by one of the defendants. The prisoners will have a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 358, being an increase of 97 over those of last year. Of these 185 were adults; 173 were minors; 260 were born in the United States; 85 were foreigners; 13 were unknown; 21 were people of color; and 12 were from the country. Of this number 1 died of congestion of the lungs; 8 of inflammation of the brain; 7 of marasmus; 8 of old age; 10 of typhoid fever; 18 of convulsions; 64 of consumption of the lungs; 9 of disease of the heart; 11 of debility; 31 of scarlet fever; and 36 of inflammation of the lungs.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

	Wards.		Wards.
First	11	Seventeenth	16
Second	20	Eighteenth	21
Third	7	Nineteenth	33
Fourth	15	Twentieth	22
Fifth	7	Twenty-first	8
Sixth	8	Twenty-second	9
Seventh	25	Twenty-third	9
Eighth	10	Twenty-fourth	9
Ninth	5	Twenty-fifth	7
Tenth	6	Twenty-sixth	14
Eleventh	9	Twenty-seventh	18
Twelfth	6	Twenty-eighth	6
Thirteenth	11	Unknown	12
Fourteenth	8		
Fifteenth	27	Total	358
Sixteenth	11		

THE CORRUPTION COMMITTEE.—The committee appointed by the Legislature to inquire into the alleged corrupt means which were used to defeat the Metropolitan Police bill, were notified to meet in Common Council chamber this morning at half-past ten o'clock. As no one but the chairman was present no quorum could be obtained. Chief Mulholland and Mr. Charles T. Yerkes, the broker, with others, had been summoned to attend as witnesses. The former gentleman, however, is said to be absent from the city at the present time, being on a business visit to New York.

A THIEVING BOARDER.—David Cameron on Friday night took lodgings at Frank Lecture's Hotel, Market street, east of Thirty-first. He had a valise in his possession when he entered the place, but on leaving the premises he was noticed carrying three valises. He was arrested upon the charge of larceny, and Alderman Randall committed him.

STEALING IRON.—William Eagen and Hugh Little, young men, were arrested at an early hour this morning upon the charge of stealing old iron from Shield's bolt works, Pennsylvania avenue, above Twenty-second street, where they were employed. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Pancoast and were held for a further investigation.

"SHERIDAN'S RIDE."—T. Buchanan Read's picture of "Sheridan's Ride," illustrative of his own spirited poem, will shortly be exhibited at the Academy of Fine Arts, under the superintendence of Mr. T. B. Pugh, commencing on Wednesday next. This picture was painted for the Union League, and it is highly spoken of by those who have seen it.

SECURITIES DEPOSITED.—Mr. William Welsh, President, for the new Board of City Trusts, to-day deposited in the vaults of the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company all securities pertaining to the various trusts over which that board now holds control.

PROPOSALS FOR STREET CLEANING.—This afternoon a meeting of the Board of Health was held for the purpose of opening the bids for the cleaning of the city streets, and for the removing of ashes. President Ward presided. The proposals were for the Twentieth district, which includes Bridesburg and Frankford, and the Twenty-second district, or Manayunk. They were for the term beginning March 1, 1870, and ending Dec. 31, 1871.

The bids received for the Twentieth district were as follows:—

Thomas Coday	$2800	Bernard O'Rourke	$4360
C. B. F. O'Neill	1998	Henry Smith	1825
William McManus	5500	Francis P. Green	2575
Joseph Johnston	3675	Charles Cornwell	3300
Joseph Brady	6000	George Smith	4000
B. J. Habliston	3300	Daniel McBride	4900
L. C. Harvey	6000	John J. Bray	2350
William Timson	4580	M. C. Bray	1900
David Hummell	4000	William McLaughlin	4400

The bids for the Twenty-second district were as follows:—

Wm. McLaughlin	$4000	Charles Righter	$3875
David Hummell	4000	William Timson	3900
Henry Smith	1775	James Clegg	3600
George Smith	3500	Timothy Clegg	3800
Wm. Cornmiller	3000	Joseph Brady	7000
C. B. F. O'Neill	3200	Lewis C. Harvey	6000
Pat. Dever	3400	John McBride	3000
Jos. Bernard	4900	John Martin	2250
Samuel G. Atkinson	4850	John O'Donnell	2500
M. C. Brady	2999		

The bids were referred to the Committee of the Board on Street Cleaning for their examination and report.

DISCHARGES AT THE MINT.—This morning about forty employes of the United States Mint, in this city, were notified that their services would not be required after this month. Of those to be discharged, twenty are in the departments where none but ladies are employed. Governor Pollock, the Director of the Mint, regrets that he has been compelled to discharge these people, but it was rendered necessary by orders from Washington.

THEFT OF CHICKENS.—Mr. Love was arrested in the lower section of the city yesterday for the theft of chickens, and was committed for trial by Alderman Dallas.

OWNER WANTED.—An owner is wanted at the Fifth District Station House for a valise found in the possession of a "bummer" who was arrested at Tenth and Spruce streets.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THE PLACE!

I.

THE PLACE FOR GOOD CLOTHES.....OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR DURABLE CLOTHES.....OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR NEAT CLOTHES.....OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR STYLISH CLOTHES.....OAK HALL

II.

THE PLACE FOR CHEAP CLOTHES.....OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR LOW-PRICED CLOTHES...OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR ECONOMICAL CLOTHES...OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS ON CLOTHES..OAK HALL

III.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL
WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL
WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL
WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL

ALL SIXTH STREET, FROM MARKET TO MINOR.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held on next Monday Evening, at their hall, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street, at 8 o'clock.
Essay by R. H. HINCKLEY, Jr., Esq. Subject "The Object and Aims of Literary Societies."
Question for discussion—"Should the Christian community encourage Chinese immigration?"
Vocal and instrumental music under the direction of Professor JOHN BOWER.
The public are invited. 2 26

REV. O. H. TIFFANY, D. D., Pastor of St. James' M. E. Church, New Brunswick, N. J., will preach the second sermon of the "Christian Work Series," before the Young People's Association of the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth, To-morrow Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Elements of Character Necessary for Successful Work." *

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street. REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets.—Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome. *

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street and PENN Square.—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK, Pastor, will preach To-morrow, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Subject in the afternoon—"The Upright Man." *

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS, Pastor, at 10½ and 7½. Strangers invited. *

LUTHERBAUM ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets. Rev. N. M. PRICE, Pastor.—10½, Rev. W. E. C. WRIGHT, Pastor of Plymouth Church. 7½, Pastor. Revival services. Come. *

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. ALEXANDER STERRETT, late of Evansville, Indiana.

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. C. H. PAYNE To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited. *

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—To-morrow being the fourth Sunday in the month, the afternoon service will be omitted. Service in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Choral service. Seats free. *

REV. C. WADSWORTH, D. D., will preach To-morrow, in his church, TENTH and FILBERT Streets, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening, discourse to young men. Subject—"The Character of Washington in its Religious Aspect." *

REV. W. S. OWENS, MASTER STREET, above Fifteenth, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion in connection with the morning service. *

CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—Rev. Dr. McILVAINE, of Princeton, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All persons cordially invited. *

THERE IS NOW OVER $5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury, persons who have been in the Naval service of the United States, their heirs or representatives, should make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

PERSONS HAVING DEBTS DUE IN ANY part of the United States can have them easily adjusted and collected on application to the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street. 7

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

The Political Disability Bill Sent to the President—A Gross Attack upon the Name and Fame of General Washington—Explosion of a Steam Fire Engine.

FROM THE WEST.

A Novel Injunction.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 26.—Horace B. Claflin & Co., of New York, applied to the United States District Court to force Francis Hofkemeyer, carpet dealer of this city, into bankruptcy. They allege that Hofkemeyer is insolvent, and that his indebtedness amounts to over sixty-three thousand dollars, with only forty per cent. assets; and also that he has sold a large portion of his stock and applied the proceeds to satisfy the demands of particular friends, leaving his Eastern indebtedness, amounting to over fifty thousand dollars, unpaid.

Railroad Matters.

The Directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company applied to the Circuit Court to have the $25,000 bond given by George E. Leighton, with Hudson E. Budge as security, in their late injunction against the above road, declared forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in part payment of the damages sustained growing out of their actions.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Steam Fire Engine Explosion.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—While playing upon a fire in Charlestown last night, the steam fire engine Howard exploded her boiler, breaking a leg of Isaac W. Brackett, foreman, in three places, with other injuries; also injuring Albert C. Smith, engineer, and scalding several persons near it.

A Jury Cannot Agree.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 26.—The trial before the Supreme Court, Judge Smith, of Dr. David McDaniel, of Barrington, indicted for procuring an abortion on Elizabeth Currier, of East Rochester, resulted last night in the disagreement of the jury, who stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction. At a previous trial the jury stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal. The defendant is a leading physician in the county, and the case caused great public interest.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Political Disabilities.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In the confusion attending the admission of Senator Revels to his seat yesterday, Senator Wilson withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote by which was passed the bill removing political disabilities from about three thousand persons South. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

FROM EUROPE.

A Biarsted English Opinion of Washington.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this morning, in referring to the anniversary of the birthday of Washington, says:—"Though General Washington was a man of narrow views, neither wise nor acute, yet he would be lost and astounded at the spectacle of affairs at the American national capital now."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$200 City 6s, New	101¾	200 sh Reading R	48¾
$600 Leh 6s, '84, 85	85	400 do	48
$2000 Pa 6s, 3d ser	107¾	1000 do	48¾
19 sh Leh V R	54½	100 do	48¾
6 sh O C & A R	40¾	400 do	48¾
10 sh N Cent R	45¾	300 do	48¾
15 sh W Phila RR	65	200 do	48·81

SECOND BOARD.

$2500 Pa 6s 1st ser	103	1 sh Lit Sch R	41
$1000 C & A m 6s, '89	b5 93¾	30 sh Minehill	24vs 51¾
$1000 do	93¾	35 sh Leh Val	54¾
$500 City 6s, New	101¾	200 sh Reading	48¾
$9000 Pa 1 m 6s	99¾	100 do	48·61

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
WALLETS, GOLD PENS, WRITING DESKS, KNIVES, CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.
J. LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
3 17wam PHILADELPHIA

C. W. ZEICLER,
No. 50 North EIGHTH Street,
BELOW ARCH,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
From United States Marshal's sale in New York,
100 Dozen Celebrated Werley Whalebone Corsets, $1·25 Per Pair,
Cost to import, $2·25. This is the greatest bargain ever offered in Philadelphia.
Also, 100 dozen Ladies' Underwear, from same sale, at $1 less than the Muslin cost.
Also, 50 pieces of BLACK ALPACA, 40, 45, 50, 56 cents to $1, about half the original cost.
G. W. ZEIGLER,
No. 50 NORTH EIGHTH ST.,
1t BELOW ARCH.

WANTS.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN.—Two (2) FURNISHED ROOMS, without Board (except Breakfast), within fifteen minutes walk of Thirteenth and Chesnut streets. Address, giving Reference, 2 26 "H. F. J.," this office.

WANTED IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG man. Address JOHN JONES, Box 1870, P. O., in the handwriting of the applicant with references. 2 23 6t

SKATING.

SKATING! SKATING!! SKATING!!!—CHESNUT STREET SKATING RINK.
Most splendid Ice. Brilliant as a mirror. Open Morning, Afternoon, and Evening.
Full Band of Music. Admittance, 25 cents.
2 23 tf E. W. BUSHNELL, Manager.

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.
Full information given free of charge. 30

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Gold Panic Investigation Committee—The Golladay Case—Postal Telegraphy—The Mediterranean and Oriental Steamship Company.

DISASTER.

Further Particulars of the Railway Accident in Mississippi—Fifteen Bodies Found.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gold Investigation Report.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Banking and Currency Committee is in session listening to Mr. Garfield's report on the Gold Panic investigation. It appears that there is a great difference of opinion among members as to the nature of the report, and it is not thought the one proposed by Mr. Garfield will be adopted even by a majority.

The Golladay Case.

The House Military Committee is in session today, and has the case of Golladay, of Kentucky, still under investigation.

There is so much contradictory evidence relative to this case that it is doubtful if anything can be made out of it. Golladay published a card to-day asking a suspension of opinion until testimony is taken.

Postal Telegraphy.

The Senate Postal Committee heard the argument of Mr. Hubbard to-day in favor of the postal telegraph system. He answered various points made by Mr. Orton in his speech before the committee the other day, and showed that there was no trouble in putting the system into operation in this country.

Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, had another hearing before the committee.

Ben. Wade at the Capital.

Ben. Wade is among the arrivals here. He says he comes to attend to some private business.

Steamship Subsidies.

Samuel Sinclair, Captain Jewett, and others interested in the Mediterranean and Oriental Steamship Company, appeared before the Committee on Revival of American Commerce to-day, and made an argument in favor of the bill now before Congress for the benefit of this company.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Sinking of a Schooner—Four Lives Lost.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 26.—The schooner Benjamin Butler, Captain Fowler, from Elizabethport, N. J., for Providence, was run down and sunk off Watch Hill, at 1 A. M. on Friday. The vessel was cut in two and went down instantly. Four men were lost. Captain Fowler, Joseph Northrup, James McKenzie, and the colored cook, named Amos Malbone. The mate, George Northrup, was picked up by the steamer Thetis after being in the water a half hour, and was not restored to consciousness for several hours. The lost men, except the cook, belonged in Wickford in this State. The wind was blowing a gale at the time of the disaster, and it is thought the schooner's lights were obstructed by ice. Her cargo of coal belonged to Manchest, Hopkins & Co., of this city, and, with the vessel, was insured.

FROM THE WEST.

The Mississippi Railroad Disaster.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 26.—Another report from Oxford states that Mr. McConico, his son, and Conductor Adams were instantly killed, and Colonel Samuel Tate, President of the road, had his leg broken Fifteen bodies have been taken from the wreck. The bottom of the wreck has not yet been reached. No telegrams in reference to the matter have been received yet, and the arrival of the 3:30 train on the Charleston road is anxiously looked for, when full particulars will doubtless be received It is well known that the excursion train was behind the ill-fated mail train.

FROM EUROPE.

Napoleon and the French Cabinet.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—It is said that the Emperor is dissatisfied with his Cabinet on account of its inability to reconcile the opposing parties in the Corps Legislatif, and its tendency to extreme measures not sustained by the majority, as instanced in the vote on the question of supporting official candidates for the chamber.

Cotton Operatives' Strike.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A strike is imminent among the operatives of the cotton mills at Bolton.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
PROF. HENRY MORTON, On MONDAY EVENING, February 28, Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 8, Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21, Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24, Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7, Subject—"Down Brakes."
Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 2 17 tf

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH Street, South of Locust.—The regular Lectures of the Spring and Summer Session commence MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock. Free to the public. This affords an excellent opportunity for physicians and advanced students of medicine to complete their collegiate education. 2 25 2t*

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 314½ WALNUT Street, on FRIDAY, March 4, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider the propriety of creating a Mortgage on the property of the company.
NORTON JOHNSON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1870. 2 15 tuths 7t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE members of the "Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association," will be held at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1870, at the office of the Association, No. 123 WALNUT Street
JOHN W. EVERMAN, President.
CHAS. H. STEELMAN, Secretary. 2 23 wstu 3t

AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices.
EVANS' BAZAR, No. 56 North EIGHTH Street, west side, near Arch. G. G. EVANS. 1 26 1mdp

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·20 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·00 P. M., and 6·05 P. M.
Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.
The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·05 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.
WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.
4 10 5

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 1 25
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

GROCERIES, ETC.
SMOKED SALMON.
FRESH SMOKED SALMON AND YARMOUTH BLOATERS, JUST IN STORE.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,
S.W. Corner Broad and Walnut,
5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

1809.
WARRANTED GENUINE OLD Government Java Coffee,
Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu6 BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES.
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.
2 18 6

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE—TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP Account.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. On Tuesday, March 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—
Nos. 1 and 2. 2 Three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 2119 and 2121 Ellsworth street, above Twenty-first street, Twenty-sixth ward. All those 2 three-story brick messuages and lots of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Ellsworth street, 215 feet east of Twenty-second street, Nos. 2119 and 2121; each lot containing in front 15 feet 4 inches, and extending in depth 72 feet to a 4-feet wide alley, leading into Twenty-second street, with the free use and privilege thereof. They will be sold separately. Each subject to a yearly ground rent of $72. Rent for $